THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 189

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Ford Says Money Isn't Wealth

Riches Lie in Plants and Such

Wealth-Sharing Is a Problem

Local Thinking Stalls Nations

No Progress While It Remains

Planning Must Include World

IN ALL this share-the-wealth agitation some of those with no wealth to share are said to be making a colossal mistake. They are thinking of wealth as money. But the individuals with huge capital, those who will be directly affected by the taxes President Roosevelt says Congress must set up before it adjourns, are already combating what they call a silly and dangerous impression. These captains of industry and trade say money may represent wealth, but that it certainly is not wealth. Money may be looked upon mainly as an item in bookkeeping, or as a convenient medium of expression. Money might be a tasty jar of cream, say the knowing ones—But wealth is the dairy farmer's fine herd of cows.

¶ Henry Ford, qualified to speak through having amassed the largest fortune in his generation, has been induced by the New York Times to give his views. He admits that the Ford Company is wealthy. What does its wealth consist of? Money? Certainly not, he says. Its wealth is made up of productive plants, machinery and the rest of the things that go with them. He wonders whether share-the-wealth advocates would see the Ford machinery confiscated and divided among those who have no machinery, or whether the plants should be taken over and run by theorists and politicians. He regards industry itself, employing armies of men, as the most effective mechanism for sharing the wealth—His ideal of distribution is a useful day's work for a proper day's pay.

¶ Henry Ford and other very rich men will not halt the wealth-reducing taxes, but they turn an important light on the reducing problem. Money is not wealth. The tax planners must not think that the Government can reach out to take a major share of a pile of gold or a stack of currency. The tax laws must reach in among swiftly revolving machinery without stopping the wheels. The United States can do as other nations have done and make the big fortunes carry a big part of the load. But the childish idea that there is to be a mere picking from piles must be abandoned. Congressmen and people must seek to understand this monumental taxing undertaking—Understanding and justice will have to join hands on the job.

¶ Provincial thinking—that is, local thinking—is making worldwide reconstruction impossible. This arresting statement is made by Dr. Robert McElroy, Oxford's Harmsworth Professor of American History. He came to the University of Virginia to lift his voice in protest and appeal, at the Institute of Public Affairs. Local thinking, he shows, was the basic cause of the American Civil War and the horrors of reconstruction. History is now repeating on a world scale. The only hope lies in dominating the world somehow with broad human principles—This means developing a concern that leaps outside national boundaries.

¶ Any problem is solvable, Dr. McElroy quotes Elihu Root, if the thinker be given all the facts. But the essential facts today are not to be drawn from a narrow area. They must be drawn from the whole world. Local thinking is getting the world nowhere, can get it nowhere. Stark nationalism is proving a greater failure every day. As Gen. Jan Smuts has said, only in increasing sociality, in the open door and removal of barriers, lies the way out—"The problem can be solved only by thoughts that search the skyline."

¶ The autocracy that is dominant in many nations, Dr. McElroy finds, is responsible for much of the localized thinking. The autocrat is by nature a local being, thinking in terms of local gains, not universal principles. Under autocracy and local thinking there is less liberty in the world than there has been at any time in 2000 years. Austen Chamberlain says there are only three or four real republics left in existence. Will these disappear—Or will local thinking and dictation disappear and the tide flow mightily the other way?

¶ Dr. Ellis Paxon Oberholtzer, Philadelphia historian, believes the tide will flow the other way, Dictation and local thinking have promised miracles and the promises have not been fulfilled. Dr. Oberholtzer sees the citizen rising at the end of this turmoil to throw back politicians who have taken a strangle hold on his liberties, his freedom to work and earn, his free governments. Local thinking will give way to thinking that favors the things that are for the universal good. Proper world reconstruction will speed along when men make an essential discovery—When they awake to the fact that what really blesses one inevitably blesses all.

League Ready To Take Reins In East Africa

Geneva is Committed by Ethiopian Appeal If Commission Fails

How Dispute Started

In the colonial partitions of Africa during the nineteenth century, Italy obtained Eritrea and part of Somaliland. Under Premier Crispi, an ill-starred campaign against Ethiopia ended with the battle of Adowa in 1896, when 4600 Italians fell.

Premier Mussolini in 1928 concluded a treaty of friendship, and sought peaceful economic penetration.

Dispute

On Dec. 5, 1934, Italian and Ethiopian troops clashed in the Ualual incident. Other incidents followed, notably at Afdub on Jan. 29, 1935.

For Conciliation

After fruitless direct negotiations, Ethiopia appealed to the League of Nations under Article 15 of the Covenant. Italy resented League action, and a compromise last May resulted in appointment by the parties of a conciliation commission under the 1928 treaty. This commission could become an arbitral body by addition of a fifth member.

The League stands ready, if a fifth member cannot be agreed upon by July 25, to again take up the dispute. Similar action could be taken on Aug. 25 if arbitration has failed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 10—As conciliation of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute shows signs of breaking down, the League of Nations is preparing for a possible resumption of its direct efforts.

When in the May meeting of the League Council it was decided to refrain from direct intervention until it was seen whether the committee of conciliation (which might be transformed into a committee of arbitration by the addition of a fifth and neutral member) could succeed in reaching a settlement, it was understood that the League reserved its right of taking up the matter again.

This might be done either on July 25, if the parties cannot agree on a neutral arbitrator, or on Aug. 25, if there is still no accord.

The arrangement was not, as generally represented, an Italian "capitulation." On the contrary, Italy permitted the League to occupy itself with the problem only to the extent of saying that it would not occupy itself with the problem in any substantial way until the end of August.

Border Incidents

The Ethiopians asked for action under Article 15 of the Covenant—a procedure which automatically entails an inquiry by the League Italy refused to answer such an indictment, and eventually an Italo-Ethiopian Committee, as provided for, not by the League but by the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Hollywood Rejoices As Tax Menace Ends; Legal Gains Are Made

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 10—Legislative threats, which last fall and earlier this year frightened the motion picture industry into making plans for a speedy departure to Florida, New Jersey and other havens, have turned out to be little more than a nightmare.

Hollywood has been checking over the record of California's Legislature, recently adjourned, and it has found sufficient encouragement there to keep America's film capital centered about Los Angeles for the present. Reason: The industry not only has escaped punitive taxation, but it has also realized some legal gains.

Practically speaking, only one bill was passed by the Legislature which Hollywood regards as a serious threat to the business of producing films. This is the state income tax. It is settled that princely salaries here will contribute more generously to governmental coffers, but even in this the final rate is low enough so that no one expects widespread protest.

On the other hand, heavy footage taxes upon film, proposed by southern California legislators, did not emerge from the Capitol. These were regarded here as the real threat to continued profitable production of motion pictures in California.

Counting its victories, the film producer can set forth a number of points. Theater admissions, for one thing, were eliminated from the state sales tax.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, July 10, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7
Boston and New England News—Page 2
Sports—Page 6
Financial—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Events Tonight 2
Radio Timetable 2
Weather 2
Radio Review 7
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 8
The Home Forum 9
"The law of right thinking"
[With Spanish Translation]
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

President Forced to Test Entire New Deal Program By Trial and Error Method

Washington Opinion Is That He Will Stand or Fall by Supreme Court Decisions—Attitude on Guffey Coal Bill Indicates His Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10—Opinion grows in Washington that the whole New Deal social program must ultimately stand or fall by a Constitutional amendment. Three facts are cited to support this view:

1. The main structure of Roosevelt NRA codes and planned economy has already been scrapped by the Supreme Court.

2. The record shows that at least half of the pending social legislation of the President is now being challenged on the Constitutional issue.

3. Records from the past, dating from the Dred Scott decision, leave no doubt of the Supreme Court's jealous support of state prerogatives as opposed to national control, and unwillingness to sanction any profound change in the economic system without alteration to the Constitution.

Roosevelt at Cross Roads

The cumulative effect of these factors gives support to the theory indicated in Mr. Roosevelt's latest comment on the Guffey coal bill, that a trial-and-error attitude has been adopted toward the Supreme Court, and that the Administration will wait the appropriate time of succeeding court decisions to press for a change in the fundamental law of the land.

New-deal legislation already challenged on the constitutional ground in the law courts or Congress includes such major phases of the reform program as the AAA processing taxes, the Stock Market Control Act, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the social security bill, the Wagner labor bill, the Guffey coal bill. There are 100 suits now pending against the AAA alone.

Court Indicates Course

The record of the Supreme Court indicates the kind of reception which this legislation may receive. The NRA code structure has already been thrown out by the high court, unanimously. Mr. Roosevelt's "horse-and-buggy era" comment was the result. The uncertain legality of the Guffey bill has just been acknowledged. The stern veto of the court on past efforts to find a way round the Constitution, without actual amendment, indicates what lies ahead.

Here are examples of the fate that has befallen previous efforts to extend federal regulation by means of the two chief agencies for such activity in the Constitution, the interstate commerce clause, and the taxing power.

The Dred Scott Decision

Dred Scott decision—A slave was taken by his master into free territory, and demanded his freedom. By

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, July 10

Ethiopia—Demands Convocation of Council

ADDIS ABEBA—Ethiopia today formally demanded convocation of the League of Nations Council, following reports that the scheduled emergency Council meeting might be put off, according to the Associated Press.

London: As the world anxiously awaited Britain's formal announcement in Parliament tomorrow of its stand on the Ethiopian question, Anthony Eden today indicated Britain's determination to seek peaceful settlement "in co-operation with the governments of other countries.' His remark was in answer to a challenge from the Labor opposition in the House of Commons.

Tomorrow Sir Samuel Hoare will state the Cabinet's position on the crisis before the House of Commons. In the face of seeming breakdown of the conciliation and arbitration proceedings and of growing pessimism, this statement will focus the almost desperate hopes of internationalist circles the world over.

Rome: Premier Mussolini will create two new troop divisions—one regular army and one Blackshirt, to add to the four army and four Blackshirt divisions destined for East African service according to official announcement reported by the Associated Press.

New Deal—Talk of Amendment Grows Stronger

WASHINGTON—The issue of a constitutional amendment to give a Magna Charta to new-deal social legislation is seen bulking larger and larger behind the scenes at Washington. The President is credited by many with lying low for the moment, and waiting for the right time to unleash the controversy.

As one Supreme Court decision follows another, and at least half the pending social legislation is tested, crystallization of federal powers will come about. Then, if these prophets are vindicated, the President would at once launch a national discussion of an amendment.

A staff correspondent winnows the amendment rumors, sets the stage for the controversy: Page 1.

Poland—Pushing Pilsudski Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The name of the late Marshal Pilsudski was invoked in Warsaw today, as a Government that perpetuates his policies strengthened its hand. Parliament was dissolved by President Moscicki, as a part of the process of establishing a new electoral law, effective today. A date for new elections will be determined by the President within 30 days, and when Parliament is elected, the Opposition is expected to be greatly weakened.

Jewish and German minorities protest that the new electoral law will mean their exclusion from political life. But to the Pilsudski followers—striving to rivet the strong central power held by the Marshal, and to keep the country carefully balanced as to alliances between Germany and Russia—the new law spelled tightened administrative authority.

Drug Control—Hull Urges Action by All States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Backed with a strongly worded appeal from Secretary Hull, the World Narcotic Defense Association today rededicated itself to continue urging the uniform narcotic law on 24 states which have not passed it. The Federal Government, Secretary Hull said, has done all it can up to the limits of the Constitution to forward the world drug control effort. He put it directly up to the laggard half of the states to hasten action on the uniform law, which he deems essential to American co-operation in this field.

The association warns against marihuana: Page 5.

Air Mail—France Opens Domestic Service

PARIS (AP)—France's first domestic air mail service was inaugurated officially today, with four planes scheduled to start from Le Bourget, the metropolitan airport.

The new air mail system was designed to make daily postal deliveries between Paris and the most distant provincial cities. The mails are to be transported by "Air Bleu," a private company, with the expenses to be met solely by postage.

Parole—Caution Sounded on Its Extension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Elimination of the "shyster lawyer, criminal politician and sob-sister judges" is necessary if the United States is to stamp out crime, in the opinion of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice. Mr. Hoover, addressing the International Association of Chiefs of Police here yesterday, characterized these as the main roots of crime and vigorously denounced them. He warned "crooked attorneys everywhere" that whenever the department learned of their plans "to traduce justice," federal G-men would trace down the evidence to the last shred, and send the attorneys-criminal where they belong.

While favoring the policy of parole for first offenders where circumstances warrant, Mr. Hoover went on record strongly against its extension to hardened criminals.

Chinese Flood—Sun Pierces Leaden Skies

NANKING, China (AP)—The sun pierced today the leaden skies which have hung over central China for the last three weeks, but the great Yangtse held its flood level amid reports of wholesale death and destruction.

The meager advices indicated that few cities between here and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Crime Aiders Scored Before Police Chiefs

J. Edgar Hoover Hits 'Shyster Lawyers' and 'Sob Sisters'

Co-operation Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10—The time has come when the American people must look upon all persons who resignedly or otherwise help the criminal as enemies of society, in the opinion of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the division of investigation of the United States Department of Justice.

To have anything resembling effective enforcement of the laws against crime, there must be "absolute and unflinching co-operation" by all the agencies of justice and decency, Mr. Hoover holds.

Striking out more strongly than perhaps any government officia' has ever done publicly against criminals and persons who aid them, Mr. Hoover, addressing the forty-second annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police here yesterday, scored "shyster lawyers, . . . who consort with criminals, guide them in nefarious acts, hide them after the crime is committed, use the blood money of law breaking to bribe witnesses, dissemble evidence and convert judge and jury," and then struck out at the "sob-sister judges" and "criminal coddlers."

Making Crime Pay

All these, he declared, are engaged in making crime pay and, with the criminal, must be considered "public enemies."

"There are the legal shysters in law making who, at bar association meetings and in legislatures, cry out against every statute which aids the law enforcement officer and work with fanatical zeal for laws which will hamper him," he said. "They orate on preserving the constitutional rights of the criminal-jackal and totally ignore the sacred rights of honest citizens."

Mr. Hoover declared that these were "backed by the politician who is willing to trade the property, well-being, security and even the lives of law-abiding persons for bullies . . . and for the support of gutter-scum."

Even Vaster Army

"There is an even vaster army of antagonists, the greatest handicap of all today in the field of law enforcement," he continued. "I refer to the sob sisters, intruders, uninformed and misinformed know-it-alls, the sentimentalists and alleged criminologists who believe the individual is greater than society. Countless unregenerated criminals, through the subversive acts of convict lovers, have been turned loose to prey anew upon communities often defenseless because the law-enforcement machinery has been lulled into the belief that they were still in prison, when, in truth, they had been secretly released."

Mr. Hoover criticized the way the parole laws were operated, making it clear that while he was in favor of the principle of parole, he was against the way it was operated. There is a vast difference between

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Russo-Czech Pourparler—In Russian

Sovfoto

Benes and Litvinoff in Moscow

The Czech Foreign Minister and Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs at an Informal Moment During the Former's Recent Visit to Russia. Dr. Benes Speaks Russian

Benes Won Over To Armed Pacts On Soviet Tour

Czech Minister Returns Urging Roumania to Complete Circle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A treaty of mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Roumania, modeled almost precisely upon treaties already concluded between the Soviet Union and France and Czechoslovakia, is now under consideration, and its early conclusion is confidently anticipated. Thus practical measures will have been set up to permit France, Czechoslovakia and Russia to provide immediate military assistance to each other in case any of the three countries is attacked.

Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, has returned to Prague prepared to urge strongly upon Roumania the conclusion of such a treaty with Russia. Persons close to Dr. Beneš feel that he came to Russia this summer still uncertain about how far this system of alliances should go. The inclusion of Roumania completely alters its character. So long as the new allies are cut off from each other, the military clauses have moral rather than practical

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

British Inquiry Uncovers Fraud In Pepper Crash

Liquidator Finds Improper Financing in Efforts to Corner Market

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 10 — The pepper crash which shook the London produce market to its foundations early this year was directly attributable to the action of certain directors of James & Shakespeare, Ltd., in involving the company in highly speculative transactions without having made any arrangements for proper financing, according to the final report of the official liquidator, Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, published today.

Mr. Phillips declares that he feels justified in coming to the conclusion that there was an ulterior motive in omitting this state of affairs from its prospectus when James & Shakespeare became a public company last year.

Drastic reorganization of Mincing Lane, London's center for handling produce, is regarded as inevitable as a result of the almost fictional facts which have been brought to light during the investigations which followed their failure last February as a result of attempts to "corner" pepper and shellac.

Bought 3000 Tons

The pepper pool, according to Mr. Phillips, was inaugurated as a result of a luncheon in February, 1934, in the course of which it was stated that white pepper was then standing at a very low figure and that the market price could easily be doubled without affecting the re-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Federal Price Control Urged As Humane Corporation Curb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 10—Government control of production and prices, to whip big corporations into a more humanitarian attitude, was advocated by Dr. Caroline Ware, member of the staff of the consumers division of the National Emergency Council, at the summer institute of social progress at Wellesley College today.

Dr. Ware, who was formerly a staff member of the NRA and a professor of economic history at Vassar, analyzed the spots in America's economic life that failed to coincide with the kind of business organization that technology is making almost inevitable—that is, the super-corporation. Because of such corporations and the setting away from the rule of laissez faire, she declared that it was necessary to have control from above. Otherwise organizations like the steel and oil companies in order to make prices rigid would decrease production to keep the demand high.

The economy of control, she believed, should regulate production in the direction of the economy of plenty. A larger volume of production and consumption remedies unemployment and scarcity of goods.

But she did not advocate the destruction of these corporations. If these big corporations were to be destroyed, she pointed out, there would be no telephones, railroads, no large public service, no cheap automobile. The thing to do, she reiterated, is to control both production and prices.

There are three ways of control, she said. First, by government ownership and operation of key industries; second, control as in the TVA, where the Government sets a standard which influences other lines of production; and third, the NRA technique.

But, she asserted, there must be labor and consumer, as well as business representation, because business representation alone would bring about the economy of scarcity again.

The money economy of the country must be controlled as well, or it will trip up the production economy, said Dr. Ware. The proposed banking act, she said, is a step in the right direction. There must be control over the savings of an individual, the amount he can save, and there must be policies of building new factories so that there will be enough savings to build the factories needed, and not too many.

She would control savings in order to prevent overexpansion. Finally, she said, we must watch the foreign relations policy of the Government and gear it to the economy we are planning. This would not mean economy self-sufficiency for the United States, however.

A Correction

Wellesley, Mass.
July 9, 1935

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In reporting my lecture at the Wellesley Institute on July 9, you attributed to me views diametrically opposed to those which I hold and which I clearly expressed in the lecture.

I did not advocate "return to the small business economy of 100 years ago" nor the break-up of business enterprise into units of $200,000 or less, as your report stated. *As I said in the lecture, large-scale business organization appears to me to be implicit in modern technology.* As I pointed out, the principles of laissez faire apply only to an economy of small businesses, such as existed 100 years ago.

If we are to have the advantages of modern technology, we must devise techniques for co-ordinating and controlling the activity of large corporate enterprises.

The issue of whether to attempt to return to a horse-and-buggy economy or to go forward to an economy which uses modern technology to the full is one of the major issues before the American people today.

GARDINER C. MEANS

[A corrected version of Mr. Means's lecture appeared in an earlier edition today.]

Longshoremen Hear San Francisco Strike Was Help to Labor

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—The San Francisco general strike, the conduct of which created much factionalism in the ranks of organized labor, came up directly today onto the convention floor of the International Longshoremen's Association. The issue was forced by Harry Bridges, militant west coast leader of the union, who is seeking to oust Joseph P. Ryan as international president.

Mr. Ryan said that, in his opinion, the strike was dominated by Communists. Mr. Ryan has frequently assailed Mr. Bridges as a Left Wing labor leader. Mr. Ryan, who said Mr. Bridges would have his chance to address the convention on the general strike in San Francisco, said it was the opinion of the international officers of the longshoremen that the strike was beneficial.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that manufacturers, newspapers and Communists tried in vain to defeat the labor disputes bill of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York.

Addressing the longshoremen's convention, Mr. Green said, "The enactment of this bill constitutes the greatest legislative victory in the history of the A. F. of L."

Rettich Gang Guilty, Jury Verdict Asserts

Carl Rettich and his three alleged aides were found guilty today on all counts in the $129,000 Fall River mail truck robbery.

Knitters Put Big Boom Into Wool Industry

Peak of Production Near; 147,000 U. S. Workers Find Employment

Boston Today—*also sees*—Goodwin report on Curley July 4 accident—Embankment concerts open tonight — Conservation department issue brochure on Massachusetts forests — Cambridge woman preside over Zonta International convention

***Yarn*—It's Pulling Wool Men Out of Red**

Knitting needles in the hands of millions of American women today clicked out a symphony of almost unprecedented prosperity for New England's woolen industry. The National Association of Woolen Manufacturers in Boston today announced that woolen makers are now operating at nearly three times last year's pace. Some 147,000 workers—the highest number since the depression—are now employed turning out yarn.

Many factories are now on day and night schedules with orders booked as far ahead as next September. This activity has resulted in demands for higher wages on the part of labor, and has caused a strike in plants of at least one principal yarn producer and threats of strikes in other mills.

Orders are pouring into the average New England mill at the rate of from 25,000 to 50,000 pounds a week, it was said today. Wool shops are springing into existence in all parts of the nation as yarn purveyors hasten to "cash in" on the knitting boom.

(Complete picture of the recent upturn in the wool industry is presented in an article on page 3.)

***Accident*—Goodwin Reports on Pike Collision**

Repercussions from the accident on Worcester Turnpike the Fourth of July, involving the car of Governor Curley and resulting in the injury of Motorcycle Patrolman Joseph Noone, continued to come from the State House today.

Latest development was issuance of the official report on the accident by Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles. He said that only one witness out of eight questioned by his departmental inspectors claimed that Governor Curley was an occupant of the car at the time of the accident. This witness was Mrs. Caroline Wrightson, driver of the car into which Officer Noone crashed. The Governor had previously stated he was not in the car.

Commenting on use of motorcycle escorts, Mr. Goodwin said they were illegal if they exceeded reasonable speeds, and were "un-American" if they threatened injury to riders or the public.

Mr. Goodwin was appointed to his position this year by William S. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, who in turn was appointed by Governor Curley.

***Esplanade*—Beethoven Symphonies To Be Played**

Beethoven's symphonies, played in the manner in which his contemporaries might have heard them, are to be one of the features of the four-week season of the Esplanade concerts of which the first is to be given tonight at the new shell on the Embankment Road grounds. The orchestra of 50 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be conducted as usual by Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the "Pops" and originator of these outdoor concerts.

So, though Mr. Fiedler will tonight depart slightly from his proposed plan by presenting the Symphony No. 1 in C major complete, beginning tomorrow evening he will present a half, or two movements, of each of the "Immortal Nine" with the exception of the last or "choral" movement of the Ninth or "Choral" Symphony. This was the fashion in which the wealthy patrons of Beethoven heard his symphonies, it was found from gleanings into his biographies.

Mr. Fiedler has also programmed the popular classics as well as Victor Herbert, Sigmund Romberg and a bit of Gershwin for good measure, Mr. Fiedler began this year's series with only slightly over $300 in collections; so that those who wish to have the "symphonies under the stars" continued for the planned season might look for the little collection boxes distributed around the grounds, thoughtfully drop a little silver into them.

***Forests*—State's Own Described in Booklet**

State House offices buzzed with approval today as workers in the State Department of Conservation handed out some beautifully printed booklets concerning Massachusetts forests. These brochures, fresh from the press, are large (12 by 9 inches), have 40 copiously illustrated pages.

This is the first year they have been issued and were designed to inform Massachusetts residents and others about the State's 65 forests. They will be given free to those who

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Boston Day... Yarn, Accident, Forests, Zonta...

(Continued from Page 1)

apply to the department. Only 5000 are available.

They were produced under the direction of Samuel A. York, Commissioner of Conservation.

Zonta—Cambridge Woman Heads Convention

From Riverside, California, news came to Boston today of this region's activity at the annual Zonta convention. Miss Cora MacKenzie of Cambridge, International President of the well-known woman's organization, presided at the sessions which opened today and are scheduled to continue through Friday.

Opening the sessions, Miss MacKenzie asserted that the prestige of women has been so firmly established her economic importance is now equal to man's. She said the depression has challenged women's abilities in the business world as well as in the home.

Women from 125 Zonta clubs, representative of about 3100 members, heard reports today of expansion of their organization to Sweden and Demark with provisional arrangements in Norway and Finland.

Sewer—Dever Hits High Cost of Federal Work

The implied charge that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts can build public works for 30 per cent less than can the Federal Government was made before the Joint Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today. It came from Joseph A. Dever, chief engineer in the sewerage division of the Metropolitan District Commission.

The assertion came somewhat as a surprise at the hearing on Governor Curley's request for a $2,800,000 bond issue to build a new sewer in Stoneham, Woburn, Winchester and Medford. When asked why the Federal Government had not been asked to build the project on the 55-45 plan, Mr. Dever replied that it would cause a clash of authority and would boost the cost 30 per cent. He did not amplify his statement.

Rettich—Jury Takes Case As Judge Charges

The jury trying Carl Rettich and his three alleged machine gunners for participation in the $129,000 Fall River mail robbery was still closeted behind closed doors at mid-afternoon today.

At 10:27 a. m. Judge Hugh P. McLellan of Boston's Federal Court ordered the jury to retire to their chamber after he had finished his charge.

Judge McLellan took only 15 minutes in summing up the case as presented by both prosecuting and defense attorneys. He cautioned the jury to regard only evidence which had come before them in the courtroom in response to a motion made by William R. Scharton, defense counsel, in regard to an article appearing in a morning newspaper.

Further, the Judge charged that any admissions of Herbert Hornstein made to Joseph Fisher in regard to the actual holdup had no bearing as evidence against the other defendants mentioned in connection with the robbery.

He also reminded the jury that Rettich had said he knew nothing of the robbery or of the concealment of the money.

If the jury declares a guilty verdict of robbing the mails the law carries a mandatory penalty of 25 years in prison, while the second indictment, charging conspiracy, provides a penalty of two years.

Uxbridge—Settlement Of Strike Believed Near

End of the two-weeks-old strike of 3000 Uxbridge Worsted Company employees was forecast today as company officials and labor leaders prepared for a joint conciliatory conference under federal auspices. The meeting is scheduled for 1 p. m. tomorrow in Uxbridge.

Woolen men in Boston today saw the move as the first serious attempt to end the walkout. Previously, company officials had refused to attend conferences. The strike resulted from refusal of the Uxbridge concern to grant a 15 per cent wage increase. Workers were also said to be fearful that end of the 40-hour week was contemplated, but company heads denied it.

Return of prosperity to the woolen industry has brought threats of labor troubles to other mills. Pickets today attempted to force a complete walkout of workers at the Cocheco Woolen Mill in East Rochester, N. H. Their efforts failed.

McKnight—Governor's Council Votes Pardon

The Governor's Council today voted a full pardon to Edwin T. McKnight, former president of the defunct Medford Trust Company. He was sentenced May 1, 1935, to serve from four to five years on charges growing out of the firm's failure. Illness was given as the cause of his release.

Banks—Bill in Senate Attracts N. E. Interest

The call from the U. S. Treasury yesterday for a new $500,000,000 four-year loan, which New England banks will play a prominent part in financing, turns attention to the possible effect in New England of another government move, that new Banking Bill, now in metamorphosis in the Senate.

New England bankers regard the bill with mixed feelings, a survey of leading members of the business revealed today. Many wish they might have a longer period of study and investigation of banking practices before any bank bill is made law. More, however, find cause for congratulation that the bill as it now stands is much more to their liking than when it left the House.

Carter Glass, they feel, did a fine job when he led the fight to draw radical teeth from the measure—teeth which they believe would lead to unsound and loose banking practices.

As the bill now stands, political control, so disliked by conservative bankers, is noticeable by its absence. Neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor the Comptroller of the Currency are on the Federal Reserve Board.

North Shore—Greets The President's Mother

Manchester, Mass., folks today welcomed Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, as she made a visit at the summer home of Col. and Mrs. E. M. House.

Mrs. Roosevelt motored from her summer place in Maine. She planned to stay in Manchester for the day and then continue on to Hyde Park, N. Y., tomorrow.

Swimming—It's Tough To Tell on the Boys, But—

Policemen in and around Boston are kindly men who don't care to be "tattletales." Neither do they want to forbid youngsters from taking a surreptitious dip in various odd ponds and rivers on their beats in which swimming is prohibited. But today the officers and Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, faced the alternative of routing swimmers or telling parents.

Senator Charles A. Daly of Medford has complained to the Commissioner about the possibility of boys experiencing harm from swimming in unguarded sections. He said that several drownings have resulted.

Commissioner Hultman said he realized the policemen don't like to arrest the boys, especially these hot days, so he has worked out a plan whereby names of offenders are taken and reported to parents. Today, the officers thought telling parents was just about as bad as arresting the boys, but admitted something has to be done.

Laces—Industry Votes to Cling to Code

The NRA may be exanimate as far as the United States Supreme Court is concerned but at least one industry wants its principles to still live on.

This was brought out last night by members of the Lace Manufacturers' Association of America when they met in Providence, R. I. They voted to adopt a "Baby NRA" for the industry, including a compliance board within the industry to enforce a $13 a week minimum wage and 40-hour week.

H. A. Phillips of Bridgeport, Conn., director of the Bridgeport Fabrics Company, insisted that "teeth" be put into the voluntary code. Col. Patrick H. Quinn of the Rhode Island Lace Manufacturers' Association also joined with Mr. Phillips in request for an "enforcement provision."

It was voted at last night's meeting to retain NRA provisions regarding hours, minimum wage and child labor, and to set up their own complete "compliance board" with authority to penalize any member of the industry found guilty of violating the code.

Boats—ERA Starts Course in Oarsmanship

Boston's bathing beaches this summer will become resorts for a little ERA "boondoggling." The sum of $59,582 is going to be spent in employing 299 men and 10 women as instructors in the art of rowing boats. Their chief object will be to teach all comers who are nonboatsmen how to boat.

This expensive project is admittedly Boston's "biggest and best" to date. Its purpose, according to the announcement, is to provide adequate skilled boatsmen and women at all Boston beaches as offshore lifeguards.

Cows—ERA Herd Sold As Westport Grieves

The sale today of 15 cows stamped with an ERA brand set in motion the transformation of a discarded state rural rehabilitation program into another New Deal experiment—a new rural resettlement program to be directly under the control of Rexford Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Westport, Massachusetts, was the scene of this bovine sale. The 15 cows had been owned by the Federal Government for nearly one year. They had been shipped from the West in anticipation of a farm subsistence experiment backed by President Roosevelt for his secretary, Louis McHenry Howe, whose home is in Westport.

This subsistence experiment never materialized. The cows were fed and housed by the Federal Government. In return they supplied the milk for Westport's needy. When Arthur Mattie, their new owner, led them away Westport's welfare department was left to figure a new way to supply their relief applicants with milk, but hadn't found a solution today.

Carl W. Bucker, director of the new Rural Resettlement program for Massachusetts, announced today the new farm program would be set up ready for applications probably no later than next week.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Monitor Views News.	NBC dance music.	Baseball game.....	Hits and Encores:
5:15 Agricultural reports.	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school..	shopping talks
5:30 "The Singing Lady"	Vocal soloist.....	"Jack Armstrong"	and recordings...
5:45 Little Orphan Annie	Speaker; news....	Yankee Singers..	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00 Evening Journal....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15 Healy Stamp Club...	Features; news....	Reports; sketch...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 News; features.....	Music; soloist.....	Mills Bros.; orch..	"Poetic Strings"...
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	"Desert Kid".....	Features; talk.....	concert orchestra
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".....	"City Voices" relay	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15 "Tony and Gus".....	"Black Chamber"...	CBS vocalist.....	Organ and piano..
7:30 "Hum and Strum"...	Popular vocal.....	Soloist; quartet...	Dailey's Orch.....
7:45 "Paradise" sketch....	"Uncle Ezra".....	Boake Carter, news	McGinley's Orch...
8:00 Hal Kemp's Orches-	"One Man's Fam-	Quartet; feature...	Hawaiian music...
8:15 tra; vocal soloists...	ily," dramatic sk.	Edwin C. Hill.....	Organ recital.....
8:30 "House of Glass";	String orchestra;	Broadway Varie-	Lobster Carnival.
8:45 sketch; orchestra...	soloists; sketch..	ties; soloist; or..	Pietou, N. S.....
9:00 "Our Home on the	Town Hall To-	Merry-Go-Round..	Tito Guizar, songs;
9:15 Range"; John Charles	night: Jimmie	Musical Moments'	pop. orchestra...
9:30 Thomas; orchestra..	Harkins; male	"Presenting Mark	Phelan's Orch.....
9:45 Education talk.....	quartet; orch....	Warnow"; variety	News Service.....
10:00 "Hits and Bits"; solo-	George Dasch's	Burns and Allen:	Al Starita and
10:15 ists; pop. orchestra.	Band, Chicago...	comedy sketch....	his orchestra.....
10:30 "Stones of History,"	Ray Noble and	Studio speaker....	Soloists; chorus;
10:45 dramatic sketch....	his orchestra....	Spotlight Revue...	concert orchestra
11:00 Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news....	News Service.....	Claude Hopkins &
11:15 Joe Rines's Orch....	Sports; music.....	Weeks's Orchestra	his orchestra....
11:30 Gene Fogarty and his	Keller Orchestra..	Gil Phelan and	"Moon Glow".....
11:45 orchestra	The Hoofinghams..	his orchestra.....	Masters's Orch....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, Two games, Red Sox-Chicago, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang; popular variety program.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild; chamber music recital.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:50 WNAC, From the Governor's Office; talk.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Nickelodeon"; comedy, songs, melodrama.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour: Clive Brook; Anna May Wong; Tom Howard; soloist.
8:00 WAAB, Opera, "Boris Godounof," from Lewisohn Stadium; soloists; chorus; Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, Talk, Hendrik Willem Van Loon.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; players; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, "Town Talks," Charles Hanson Towne.
9:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
9:30 WNAC, "Keep the Change"; drama; music.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; all-Brahms program.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; Helen Jepson; soloists.
10:30 WAAB, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: speaker from Washington.
12:00 WNAC, Portland (Ore.) Symphony Orchestra concert, from San Diego exposition.

Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"This Thing Called Love" by Edwin Burke. With Ann Norris, Marjorie Walsh, Edwin Gordon and William Mendrek. Marshfield Hills Theater, 8:30

WEST FALMOUTH—"Ceiling Zero," by Frank Wead. With Jay Fassett, Richard Whorf, Cynthia Rogers and Tyrone Power Jr., Beach Theater, 8:30.

COHASSET—"Meet the Prince," by A. A. Milne. South Shore Players with Earle Larrimore and Selena Royle. Directed by Alexander Dean. 8:30.

WESTFORD—"Cradle Song." Directed by A. Franklin Trask. Lake Shore Theater. 8:30.

Opera

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Rigoletto." With Luisa Franceschi. 8:30.

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—First of season. Arthur Fiedler conducting. 50 symphony players in shell by Charles River. Beethoven's Symphony No. 1. Popular compositions. 8:30

ERA ORCHESTRA—Albert Holmes, conductor. St. John's Episcopal Church, Devens St. at Rutherford Ave., Charlestown. 7:45.

ERA ORCHESTRA—Chester Mason conductor. Denison House, 93 Tyler St. 7:45.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"Evensong," with Evelyn Laye. Story of rise and decline of a great opera singer. 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50. "Sea Killers," underwater nature picture.

EXETER—Jackie Cooper in "Dinky." 2:15, 5:05, 8. "Brewster's Millions."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Jane Withers in "Ginger," as a self-reliant product of Ninth Avenue introduced into a Park Avenue home in which lives Jackie Searl. 1:05, 4, 7, 10. Paramount, 9:19 a. m., 12:17, 2:57, 5:41, 8:25. "The Daring Young Man," with James Dunn and Mae Clark as rival newspaper reporters.

KEITH'S—H. Rider Haggard's "She." Spectacular production showing lost civilization in tropical valley in Arctic wastes, centering around youth-restoring flame. 10 a. m., 12:19, 2:38, 4:57, 7:14, 9:35.

MODERN—Joe E. Brown in baseball story, "Alibi Ike." 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:45. "New Adventures of Tarzan."

ORPHEUM—"No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery in A. E. Thomas's comedy. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

STATE—"Escapade," with William Powell as an artist and a new star, Luise Rainer, as a temporary model. 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:40 10:25. "Calm Yourself."

METROPOLITAN—"Paris in Spring," with Mary Ellis and Tullio Carminati. 11:22 a. m. 2:02, 4:41, 7:20, 10:07. Stage, vaudeville. Contest winners orchestra.

BOSTON—"The Arizonian." A western with Richard Dix. 10 a. m., 1:03, 3:06, 7:09, 10:12. Charles Dickens's unfinished story, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," with Claude Rains.

UNIVERSITY—"Chu Chin Chow," 1:45, 5, 8:10. "The White Parade."

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Our Little Girl," 2:27, 5:08, 7:45, 10:24. Katharine Hepburn in "Break of Hearts."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Our Little Girl," 3:30, 6:45, 9:45. "It's a Small World."

TREMONT—"Kid Millions," and "Miracle Woman." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"To the Olympics"; "S. O. S. Iceberg"; Charlie Chase in "Chase of Pimple Street"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA BAND—Walton Ives, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

ERA TERCENTENARY STRING ENSEMBLE—Plays at free Thursday afternoon programs at 9 Park St. Historic exhibits and talks as well. Talk on "The Ticknor House on Park Street." 3:30.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance by Mrs. Hayward: French Paintings, 11 a. m.

Connecticut Steps Warily Into Fields of Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10—Somewhat tardily and somewhat timidly, Connecticut has set about attracting summer visitors and permanent residents through state publicity. The new State Publicity Commission, appointed by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, will organize this week and plans to begin its work at once.

The hitch is that while the General Assembly established the commission, it appropriated exactly $1 to carry out the publicity campaign for two years. The commission must get whatever other money it uses as contributions from anyone interested and it is authorized to accept such gifts, turn them over to the State, and then draw upon the money for its bills.

The commissioners are not, incidentally, to draw any salaries for themselves, although their expenses may be paid and one of them may be elected an executive secretary with salary to be fixed by the State Board of Finance and Control, and paid out of the contributed funds.

Sources of Revenue

Hotel men were the prime backers of the publicity project, and they are counted on to provide a substantial portion of the funds. Willard B. Rogers, connected with a leading Hartford hotel, has been named chairman of the commission by Governor Cross.

Connecticut is not usually thought of as a recreation state. It has no high mountains (its highest point is the summit of Bear Mountain, Salisbury, 2355 feet). It has no vast forests. Its long coastline borders Long Island Sound and lacks the ocean breakers of the northern New England coast.

Yet a survey of the recreational use of land in Connecticut made a year ago by Dr. Victor A. Rapport and Dr. Nathan L. Whetten of Connecticut State College showed that the astonishing total of 416,005 acres, or one eighth the land area of the State, is devoted to recreation.

Recreational Facilities

The State College professors counted summer homes and lots, state parks and forests, athletic fields and golg courses, hunting and fishing preserves, summer camps, and land used by yacht and boat clubs in their survey. It is these uses of land that the Publicity Commission seeks particularly to advertise and develop.

Mr. Rogers in outlining the commission's aims, points to the town of Redding, in Fairfield County, not distant from New York. Practically an abandoned township so far as farming was concerned, Redding has been converted by New Yorkers into an attractive community of summer homes. Other neighboring towns have undergone the same experience in greater or lesser degree.

The publicity chairman, "getting in a few licks" at his new job while talking about it, points out that the climate of Connecticut is favorable and that it still has many undeveloped areas available for attractive, easily accessible homes.

Action in Other States

The move for a state publicity bureau has been long under way, as Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and other states, not to mention the Canadian provinces farther north, demonstrated their faith in high class publicity, state-financed. Connecticut people for several years have been reading the literature of these other publicity bureaus and some of them wondering why Connecticut had none.

The Tercentenary year put the idea across. A big part of the Tercentenary Commission's job has been publicity and with Connecticut being advertised this year throughout the land it was a convincing argument that the program should go on.

Hampton Beach Plans Outside of State Milk As Protest to Prices

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., July 10 (AP) — The citizenry of Hampton Beach will buy their milk outside New Hampshire and truck it in themselves.

Rebelling against milk prices decreed by the State Milk Control Board, Hampton Beach innkeepers and restaurant men announced they would arrange to purchase their milk from a Vermont co-operative.

The Hampton Beach Chamber of Commerce, Lester Ford, head of a citizen's committee, said, would arrange the purchase of the milk and its transportation and delivery in the town.

More than 40 hotels, 28 restaurants and practically every housewife joined in the boycott, Mr. Ford said.

The town began a boycott of New Hampshire and Massachusetts milk dealers after the state control board established prices 2 cents higher a quart than in the town of Hampton Center, three miles away, and 4 cents more than in Hampton Falls, four miles away.

The boycott and the purchase of milk from the Vermont co-operative, Mr. Ford explained, would circumvent the board's regulations and more directly benefit the farmer.

Mussolini Might Easily Lose War In Ethiopia, U. S. General Declares

MADISON, Conn., July 10 (AP)—The proposed Italian offensive against Ethiopia may be entirely unsuccessful, Maj. Gen. William Wright Harts, retired United States army engineer, said yesterday, asserting that aviation is the only instrument of modern warfare that might make Mussolini victorious.

In forecasting possible defeat, the former military governor of Paris and member of the commission which in 1930 represented the United States at the coronation of Emperor Haile Selassie, said the campaign might well be a repetition of the Battle of Adowa in 1896.

"Those who know Haile Selassie and understand him and his subjects," the General said, "are deeply grieved by the stand that has been taken by the Italian Government."

Interviewed in his old colonial home here, the General pointed out that the mere topography of Ethiopia presented a barrier of discouragement to an invader even before the clash of armed forces.

After the torrential rains, there will be intense heat, he said, especially at the bottom of the huge plateau on which is the city of Addis Abeba, capital of the country.

General Harts smiled at the mention of dispatches which said the Italians had prepared a chemical to sprinkle on the roads burning the natives' feet.

"Those who projected that idea," he said, "forgot that there are no regular roads in Ethiopia and that if there were, those roads would have to be reached by the invaders first before the corrosive could be sprinkled upon them."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and moderately warm tonight and Thursday; gentle north to northwest winds.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate northerly winds becoming variable Thursday, and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	72	Minneapolis	76	88
Bermuda	80	80	New Orleans.	82	98
Chicago	70	70	New York	72	76
Denver	66	92	Norfolk, Va.	72	88
Helena, Mont.	58	78	Philadelphia	76	84
Jacksonville	78	82	St. Louis	76	86
Kansas City	80	98	San Francisco	52	64
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	76	86
Miami, Fla...	84	88			

A—8 a. m., July 10.
B—Maximum July 11.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:10 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Thursday, 7:42 a. m.; height, 7.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:53 p. m.

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Lexington, 1711 Mass. Ave. Lex. 0441
Concord, 47 Main St. Concord 439
Needham, 968 Gt. Plain Ave. N. 1730
Ayer, 40-B Main St. Ayer 63
Newton Centre, 97 Union. C. N. 1027
Winthrop, 173 Bartlett St. Ops. 0853
MAIN OFFICE, 30 Washburn Street, Watertown, Middlesex 4561-2-3-4

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The sizes are 12 to 20

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Under New Management, Beautiful Setting, $28.00 up weekly, meals included. The Berkshire Inn and William Cullen Bryant House (1759)
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FOUR DAY WHITE MOUNTAIN TOUR
Leaves Boston 10:30 a. m. Stop first night at Ricker Hotel, Poland Springs, Me. Second night, Forest Hills Hotel, Franconia, N. H. Third night, Hotel Balsams, Dixville Notch, and then back to Boston on fourth day.
TWO DAY CAPE COD PLYMOUTH, PROVINCETOWN TOUR
Down the Cape on the harbor side and back on the ocean side, stopping over night at Provincetown.
FOUR DAY BAR HARBOR, ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, MAINE COAST TOUR
First night, Thomaston, Me. Second night at Bar Harbor. Third night at Bangor, Me. Fourth day back to Boston.
SEVEN DAY TOUR TO CANADA
Taking in Adirondacks, Lake George, Ausable Chasm, Montreal, Quebec, Ste. Anne de Beaupre, White Mountains.
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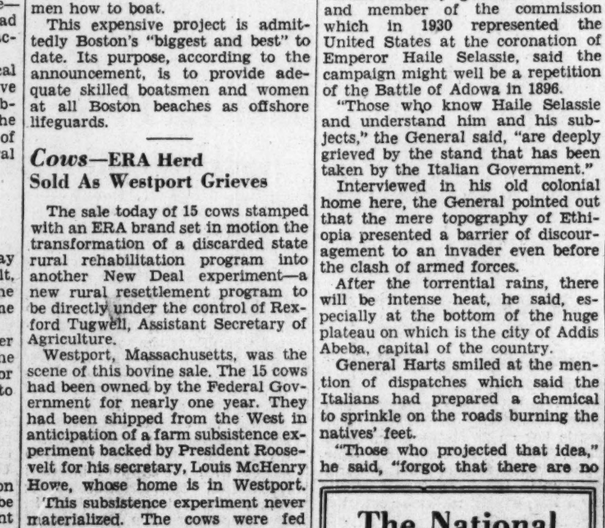
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FIT ALL 5 POINTS

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

Ichang, 800 miles to the west where the river torrent boils out of the mountains onto the Yangtse plain, have escaped without loss of life. Even approximate figures, however, were unavailable.

Typical was the disaster befalling the town of Kingchow, bordering on Shasi, where two thirds of the population was reported wiped out by a sudden rush of foaming yellow water.

The Yangtse Conservancy Commission announced that the river's watermarks virtually exceeded the records established during the 1931 flood in which thousands of persons perished.

Stabilization—By Britain, France and U. S. Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Britain, France and the United States will soon unite for currency stabilization, it was today forecast by Jean Tannery, governor of the Bank of France. But M. Tannery advanced no specific reason to augment his prophecy.

He told the American Club that France would defend the gold standard of the franc at its old levels, to the last ditch. He voiced France's thanks to America for the aid which the Treasury lent in the May crisis of the franc.

Romance—Aviator Resumes Flight to Señorita

PARA, Brazil (AP)—Juan Ignacio Pombo resumed today his flight from Spain to Mexico City to see a señorita—the flight which was halted temporarily when he cracked up after spanning the South Atlantic safely.

He took off here at 6 a. m. for Marajo, Brazil.

President's Alertness Refutes Doubts About His Condition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10—The whispering campaign against President Roosevelt—which in its most extreme form impugns his physical and mental condition—has been brought into the open and flatly denied by articles this week in the New York press, as well as in a nationwide radiocast last night by Dr. Stanley High, author, clergyman and news-commentator.

Most citizens have heard, some, at least, of the hush-hush stories that are being spread about the Chief Executive's condition, so it is not necessary to give them further currency. A version spread by an able "inside-information" letter writer was introduced into the Congressional Record on June 25 by Senator Thomas D. Schall (R) of Minnesota, one of the President's bitter opponents. The White House has also been fully informed of the campaign, and is taking steps to bring the real facts to the attention of the nation.

Asks Reporters to Judge

This morning at the President's press conference, the stories regarding his health were brought to his attention, and he countered by asking the reporters what they thought. One replied: "That's good enough an answer for us," and the President added that they ought to be good judges of his health—implying that 150-odd of them, some from a strong oppositionist viewpoint, observe and question the Chief Executive closely twice each week.

Moreover, the President's projected trip to the Pacific coast, during which he can be observed by millions of ordinary citizens, will serve to refute the most extreme of the charges being made against him. This gossip has been spreading in many sections of the country.

This correspondent has been approached many times in recent days with the whispered tale, which infers that Mr. Roosevelt's condition—well known to the nation—has been aggravated and has changed its form in recent days.

Without Any Foundation

One less serious version of the stories, printed in a New York paper, alleges that the President at a recent press conference burst into a fit of uncontrolled laughter and had to be removed on a wheelchair. Correspondents who have attended every one of Mr. Roosevelt's conferences can testify to the unmitigated falsity of this story.

Mr. Roosevelt, it is pointed out in accounts published today, has encountered very much this same type of whispering campaign ever since his return to public life in the New York gubernatorial campaign, although without the vicious embellishments added to the current stories.

He has always met the tales by direct exposure and in 1930 when he took out new insurance policies invited newspapermen to question the insurance company's medical examiners.

"Unadulterated Bunk"

Mr. High came to Washington yesterday filled with the tales he had been hearing all over the country. He questioned, he says, at least a dozen of the leading newspaper correspondents, the "overheated legislators," and well-informed men-about-Washington, and met everywhere the same answer: "pure and unadulterated bunk."

He then went to see President Roosevelt, and presents this conclusion:

"The country, right now, has the best and the most alert mind in the White House that it's had since the day of Roosevelt the first. I don't know about all the presidential minds we've had since then. All I can say is that I've talked to the heads of a good many governments in a good many parts of the world. Some of them were dressed more smartly than Mr. Roosevelt, many of them were harder to see, and most of them had offices that were more luxuriously equipped.

But when it came to equipment of the mental kind, well, the rest were stodgy by comparison. It's my guess that when the President takes his forthcoming swing around the circle he'll set a pace, both mental and physical, that will wear everybody down to a frazzle—everybody, that is, save the President."

President Cuts 'Must' Bills To Promote Speed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10—At long last, a weary and perspiring Congress started on the way to adjournment today with President Roosevelt agreed that the time has come to start trimming down his program of so-called "must" legislation.

A long night conference at the White House between President Roosevelt and 13 Democratic House leaders developed the fact that Mr. Roosevelt is extremely anxious to bring the protracted session to an end even though it means the sacrifice of several pieces of legislation which he has frequently stressed as "must" measures.

He strongly urged Aug. 3 on his legislative leaders as a desirable date for adjournment and even went so far as to outline a program of action whereby in his opinion they might achieve this objective.

Few, if any, of his conferees believed that this could be done. The majority were inclined to the opinion that even with a trimmed-down program the middle of August was the earliest date on which the necessary work might be finished, but there was agreement to push ahead as rapidly as possible.

The ship subsidy bill drafted to give the United States a frankly subsidized merchant marine was the first measure to be jettisoned in the interests of adjournment. The controversial banking bill under which control of the Federal Reserve System would be transferred from Wall Street to Washington was given a tentative status with the understanding that it would be scrapped if it promised to cause any delay. A third measure likely to be dropped in the last minute rush is the transportation bill to put buses and trucks under the Interstate Commerce Commission.

But regardless of the cost in terms of time the President insisted on the following measures:

How Bills Stand

1. The tax bill now in committee stage in the House.
2. The Guffey coal bill which has been promised to the United Mine Workers of America as a reward for calling off a coal strike. Now in House committee.
3. The gold clause bill to relieve the Government of suits resulting from abrogation of the gold contract. Now in House committee.
4. The liquor bill to re-establish the federal alcohol control administration and federal control of the liquor traffic which was deprived of statutory foundations when NRA was invalidated by the Supreme Court. In committee.
5. The TVA amendments which will presumably be passed by the House today.
6. The holding company bill now in the Senate.
7. The AAA amendments passed by the House but awaiting action by the Senate.
8. Such routine measures as the second deficiency appropriation bill now awaiting Senate action.

Tax Bill the Stumbling Block

It was pointed out to the President at the conference that the only one of these measures likely to delay adjournment is the tax bill. The House leaders are confident that everything else could be cleaned up within the next 10 days and suggested to him that if he would be willing to let the tax measure go he could have Aug. 3 adjournment.

The House undoubtedly can get the tax bill out of the way in the near future. The end of next week is already tentatively set for House passage. But it was pointed out that the Senate may very well possibly indulge in protracted debate and experience numerous efforts to include in it many types of taxes entirely foreign to the four point "wealth redistribution" program outlined by the President.

White House strategists are convinced, however, that it is politically imperative now to go through with the tax issue since it has gone as far as it has and Mr. Roosevelt informed his House leaders to that effect.

Capital Almost Left D. C.

In 1821 a 4000-acre tract near Columbus, Ky., was surveyed by the Government with a view to locating the national capital there.

Family Knitters Put Mill Spindles in High Gear

Purchase of yarns sets operating pace at three times in excess of the 1934 estimates. No sign seen of any decline.

Flying needles knitting sweaters and jackets "for the whole family" have helped to throw the spindles of the nation's woolen mills into high gear and put 147,000 men to work manufacturing yarn at a speed unprecedented since the depression struck the industry.

This statement, issued today in the face of a threatened national strike in the textiles, came through the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, following the completion of a survey conducted in cooperation with the Federal Government.

Standing out prominently in the report were the figures on worsted goods spindles which were operating at a pace almost three times in excess of 1934 estimates. These spindles produced the yarn which keeps the housewife busy with flashing needles turning reams of wool into practical gifts for the whole family.

Steady Stream of Orders

One downtown Boston shop reported that not only the housewife, but the "whole family" was knitting; that the consumption of yarns was never before so heavy; that such consumption is bringing a steady stream of orders to individual mills amounting regularly from 25,000 to 50,000 pounds.

Manufacturers were optimistic that the increased business would continue through the summer. Employment was found to measure up well with the figures of the last predepression year. Compared with the index figure of 77 for all manufacturing, the woolen index figure on employment stood at 98. On pay rolls, the woolen index based on a par average of 100 was 81, compared with 63 for all other industries.

The Wool Association emphasized that these were national figures but since New England has 66 per cent of the nation's woolen business, the indications of a wool upturn are particularly significant to the six northeastern states.

Highest Since 1920

Machines showed a high record of activity, in fact, the highest rate since 1920. Woolen spindles were operating through January and February at a index rate of 95. Imports were found to be on the increase. But just at present local industry is obtaining most of the benefits from the increased business, with a total of 147,000 at work. In 1929, the figure was 182,000.

Various reasons were given for the flying spindles. The knitting fad was a prominent one. Several downtown wool shops reported the busiest season ever, despite competition from hundreds of new wool shops rushing to reap the benefits of the wool boom.

"Knitting has been coming in for the last three years," according to the proprietor of one downtown Boston shop, "but never before at the existing rate. We thought it was just a fad, but knitting seems to be taking hold like a permanent thing."

Came at Critical Time

Manufacturers were not so optimistic about the sales of yarns continuing at the present pace but were grateful that the "fad" came in when it did, at a period of industrial stagnation. So—when the housewife knits on her sweaters and the head of the house gives up a few of his evenings out with the family while it stays home to "knit"—they are serving to keep hundreds at work in the mills.

Wage scales in the mills were found to range close to the levels of those in 1929. Hours were considerably lower than 1929. Practically every mill was working on two shifts, some of them operating on three shifts.

Rather than commit themselves to optimistic statements, most manufacturers were inclined to take the show of prosperity conservatively. One felt that the business was due to previous underconsumption, that it could not continue indefinitely. Others were inclined to feel that the tide of business had taken that definite upturn for which the industry had awaited.

Port Shipments Heavy

Since the wool trade is worldwide in scope and dependent largely upon international trends, the reported increase in wool shipments out of the Port of Boston was taken to indicate something more permanent than the usual seasonal fluctuation.

While manufacturers maintained a check-rein on their emotions over the sudden business spurt, they cautioned labor against the "emotional outburst" resulting in labor's demands for a 20 per cent increase in wage scales. Said one manufacturer: "This is our opportunity to make up for the loss of business occasioned by the strike of last year. The inevitable result should be to place industry in a position where it can pay its workers better—provided that the workers do not blast the industry in two with another strike."

And in his summary of the wool outlook, the same manufacturer declared, "The period approaching is the most hopeful one that I have foreseen for years."

By a Staff Photographer

Flying Fingers Recapture the Atmosphere of Colonial Days

Atlanta to Form Link In Georgia Market Chain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Plans are under way for the erection of a $250,000 state-owned farmers' market in Atlanta which is to serve as a major link in the eight-market chain which the State Department of Agriculture is authorized to own and operate by an act of the 1935 Legislature, according to information given out by W. L. Stone, director of the Georgia Bureau of Markets.

Control of price levels in the Southeast for farm products can be achieved through the operation of the Atlanta clearing house by holding farm products in storage "until the market is right," Mr. Stone said. A 60-day option to purchase a five-acre tract in Atlanta at $25,000 has been obtained by the Department of Agriculture and negotiations for a loan are going forward.

Relief in Full Swing In Wake of N. Y. Flood

By the Associated Press

Water receding in all sections, leaving 40 dead and nearly 3000 temporarily homeless; property damage estimates reach $25,000,000 as relief work progresses in New York State.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman reports "the situation is improving generally"; roads and bridges being repaired slowly and water systems again functioning in most sections.

State and federal agencies combine to shoulder cost of clearing away debris and rehabilitating stricken communities.

National Disaster Relief Director Robert E. Bondy of the American Red Cross establishes headquarters at Watkins Glen; "unlimited funds" available for food and clothing.

Cermak Birthplace Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—In an unpretentious by-street of the mining town of Kladno, Bohemia, a tablet has been unveiled to the memory of Anton J. Cermak, late mayor of Chicago. It adorns the cottage in which he was born.

The tablet was presented by the Sparta Sporting Club of Chicago.

Lord Ampthill

LONDON, July 9—Lord Ampthill, who has just passed on here, was Acting Viceroy and Governor General of India during the dispute between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener. After a brief tenure he was succeeded by Lord Minto.

He was next to the highest Freemason in England, being outranked only by the Duke of Connaught. Lord Ampthill began his political apprenticeship as secretary to Joseph Chamberlain. He was appointed Governor of Madras at the age of 31. Later he performed great service in prompting the territorial army. He commanded the Thirteenth Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment in the World War.

Baldwin Backed In Censure Of 'New Deal' Plans

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—The House of Commons upheld the Government's policies for fighting the depression by an overwhelming vote last night after Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin had criticized features of President Roosevelt's New Deal.

A Labor motion to censure the Government for its plans to relieve unemployment was rejected, 450 to 76.

Mr. Baldwin, making his first important speech in Commons since he became Prime Minister for the third time, said Washington's program had failed "up to the present to bring about a natural recovery of trade."

Against Public Works

Taking a firm stand against lavish outlays for public works, which he admitted are advocated by many members of Commons, Mr. Baldwin asserted: "We have always doubted whether state expenditure would bring about a revival of industry. We are of the opinion that if it did not, such an expenditure would be disastrous."

In what was generally interpreted as a rap at Mr. David Lloyd George's "New Deal" American recovery program, Mr. Baldwin said, "If there is a word which has been ridden to death today it is the word 'plan.' I have seen nothing of planning by any foreign country which would lead me to think it is a universal panacea."

Labor Attack

Mr. Baldwin was replying to an attack upon the Government during which Mr. Arthur Greenwood, a spokesman for the Labor Party, said industrial production had increased 39 per cent in the United States since Jan. 1, 1932, as compared with only 25 per cent in this country. Mr. Greenwood moved a vote of censure on the Government's handling of unemployment.

The Laborite's statistics were dismissed by Mr. Baldwin as treating "only with certain aspects of the truth."

Tourist Gain in Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—An advance of 24 per cent in foreign tourist traffic in Austria is shown in recent official statistics. Much of the increase comes from Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Great Britain and France. This is one of a number of items that have helped to improve the economic situation here in certain respects.

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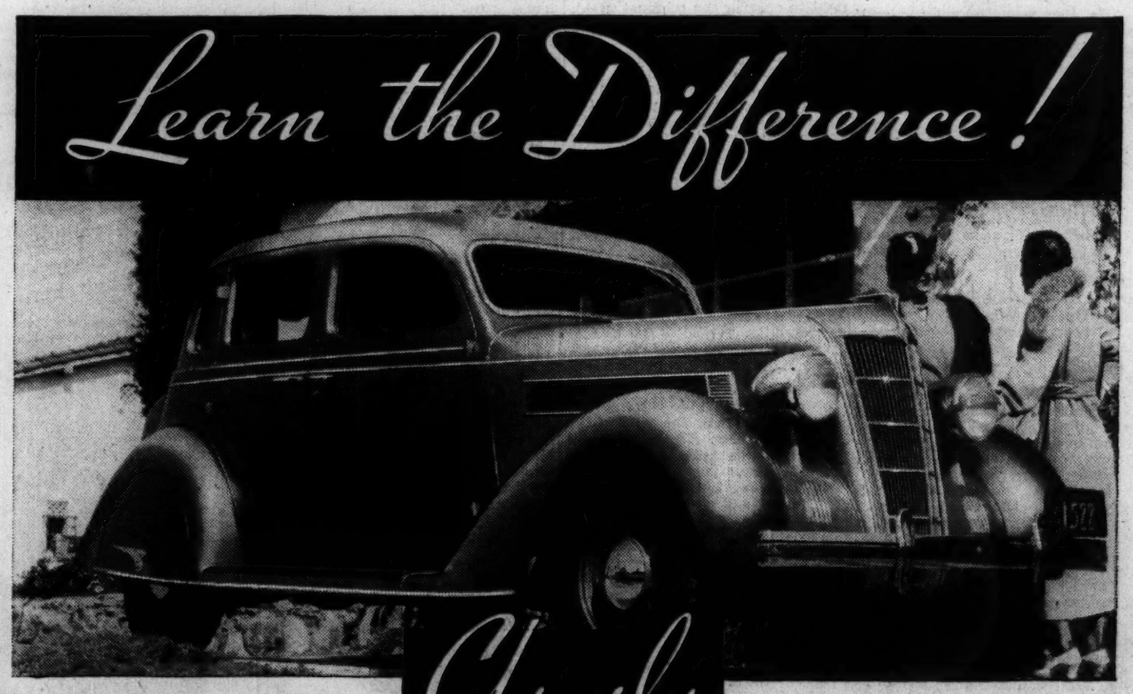

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Japan Warily Abandons Europe

Policy of East Asia for Japanese Pushed at Moments When West Has Own Embroilments—Anglo-American United Front in East Is Militarists' Nightmare—'Keep Out,' Says Tokyo

Japan's Far Horizons
Last of Seven Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Officially Japan professes complete disinterestedness in European affairs. By quitting the League of Nations it withdrew from participation in the solution of the controversial questions of Europe.

"Europe for the Europeans" is often mentioned in Tokyo as the logical and natural corollary of the increasingly popular Japanese slogan: "Asia for the Asiatics," which may sometimes be interpreted as: "East Asia for the Japanese."

Japan's professions of disinterestedness are doubtless correct in so far as they imply that Japan has no reason, sentimental or material, to take sides in European quarrels. But European developments are studied with close attention here, because their repercussions are clearly felt in Asia.

If England is heavily preoccupied with the concerns of the European continent, Japan naturally feels freer from inhibitions in China. If the Soviet Government manifests obvious alarm at the possible results of German rearmament, Japanese diplomats naturally take this into consideration in deciding how much pressure they can use in persuading the Soviet Government to demilitarize its Siberian frontier or to cede Northern Sakhalin, with its oil and coal deposits, to Japan.

Britain and Japan

Great Britain, which of all European powers possesses the most extensive colonial and commercial interests in Asia, is inevitably an important factor in the reckonings of Japanese diplomacy. For decades British policy in the Orient has been directed toward the objective of securing equilibrium through a balance of power. This was the natural policy of Great Britain, with its rich colonial empire, which it desired to preserve without enlarging, and its vested commercial interests in China.

This conception of the balance of power was behind the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which was of considerable utility in insuring the safety of Britain's Asiatic possessions during the World War. The termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance was an integral part of the general program of political pacification and co-operation and naval limitation which was written into the Washington treaties.

Now the Washington atmosphere has disappeared; and there is some apprehension in Japan as to whether the same effort to maintain an Oriental balance of power which led Britain to support Japan in its first emergence on the stage of world politics may not lead to an effort to establish a close working understanding with the United States, now that both Japan's power and Japan's aspirations have visibly grown.

Leave Us Alone

The speeches of Gen. Jan Christian Smuts and the Marquis of Lothian on the desirability of close co-ordination of British with American policy in the Far East, and the more recent pronouncement of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin in favor of general Anglo-American co-operation, did not pass unnoticed here. The building of the huge British naval base at Singapore has been viewed here with silent disfavor, and a suggestion in the British House of Lords that Great Britain might offer its good offices in bringing about a better understanding between Japan and China provoked from the spokesman for the Tokyo Foreign Office the irritated comment:

"Why can't they leave us alone?"

The statesmen of almost every country have their pet nightmares. A close working understanding between Great Britain and America in the Far East, with a potential pooling of the world's two most powerful navies, would certainly be a distasteful development, from the Japanese standpoint. Whether such an understanding would avert or would precipitate a major crisis is one of the baffling riddles of the situation.

But Japan hopes that no such understanding will materialize and that the Japanese program with regard to China, like the Japanese program in Manchoukuo, can be brought to completion without serious challenge.

Germany's decision to rearm on land, in the air and, to a lesser degree, on sea, possesses considerable indirect significance, from the Japanese standpoint. It inevitably increases Britain's concerns and possible responsibilities on the continent of Europe, as shown by the bilateral Anglo-German naval treaty.

Japan's Nightmare

If Anglo-American close co-operation in the Far East is a Japanese nightmare, the prospect of a combination of Japan with Germany, and possibly with Poland, disturbs the slumbers of Stalin and Litvinoff. Japanese officials have repeatedly denied the existence of any treaty of a military character with Germany; and there is no reason to doubt the genuineness of these denials.

Japan's concern is Asia. It would be a reckless squandering and overstraining of the country's resources to become committed to participation in any conflicts which may arise in Europe as a result of Germany's nationalist resurgence. But it is not unreasonable to anticipate that Japan would not be averse to plucking any fruits which might lie within reach if a German conflict with the Soviet Union or with other European powers should occur.

The history of Japan's aggressive policies in China and in Siberia during and immediately after the World War is a not improbable forecast of what would be likely to happen in the Far East if a new European conflict should break out. In this connection it should also be remembered that Japan is much stronger industrially and farther advanced on an imperial career on the Asiatic mainland than it was in 1914. Consequently its ambitions would most probably be both more far-reaching and more concrete.

For the rest, Japan has only commercial interests in Europe; and this observation would also hold good for the American continent, for Africa and for the Near and Middle East. Japan is not indulging in futile dreams of world empire, of political expansion in regions which are beyond the effective range of the Japanese army and navy. What Japan has done in recent years is to sketch a large undefined area called East Asia, which means mainly China, and to put up signs for all to read:

"Political Trespassing Here Forbidden."

Sweden Refuses Aid For Ethiopia in Air

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, July 9

THE Swedish Government turned down today an Ethiopian request that several Swedish officers be loaned as instructors for an Ethiopian air force on the ground that no officers were available.

Ethiopian Conciliation Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1928, was accepted.

Moreover, the Italians insisted that the only question was the Ualual incident — perhaps, somewhat more doubtfully, subsequent incidents of the same character. The question of delimitation of frontiers was declared to be purely an Italo-Ethiopian affair, to be regulated in accordance with their treaty of 1908. It could not be dealt with until normal relations were established.

Nevertheless, the League has not surrendered its rights of intervention; on the contrary, it has reaffirmed them. These rights, however, are unhappily postponed until the very eve of the period when, the rainy season being ended, hostilities are possible. In the meantime, Italy can continue its preparations; and if the Council meets in August, it may be too late.

Yet there was undoubtedly a feeling that Italy and Abyssinia would manage to come to an accord, not merely on the "incidents," which in themselves might be negligible, but on the general relations of the two countries. Italy seeks a special position in Abyssinia, as guide, philosopher, and friend.

The White Man's Burden

It would help to civilize a country which is in many respects medieval, not to say barbarous. It would build roads, develop industry and commerce, assist in exploiting resources which the Abyssinians are unable to use in present conditions, suppress slave-traffic and cruel practices, and aid the Emperor, whose authority does not effectively extend over the warring tribes outside a restricted center, to reign over a homogeneous and orderly nation.

Both sides would find it advantageous to co-operate in this manner. If Italy's colonial ambitions would be satisfied, Abyssinia would cease to be an anomaly and an anachronism on the African continent.

Premier Benito Mussolini, in a conversation with that intrepid French traveler, Henry de Monfried, said: "It is I who, in 1928, entered into a treaty of friendship with the Abyssinians for 20 years — a fact unique in history. I wished to make of Abyssinia a great country: our collaboration would have conducted an ancient people toward a new civilization.

"Conquest? Protectorate? These are expressions of an earlier age. There can be co-operation without servitude.

"I gave to the Ethiopians a free zone to the sea; I built a road right to their frontier.

Quid Pro Quo

"But they would do nothing, and I realized too late that the Negus King did not mean to devote himself to the welfare of his people.

"There are today 10,000,000 human beings to help. In giving them the possibility of living in liberty on the land where they were born, I would also give bread to many Italians working in a foreign land."

When one deprecates the bullying of a weak and backward nation by a strong and advanced nation, these words of Mussolini should be borne in mind. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of his viewpoint. Of course, considerations of prestige graft themselves on to the primary motive, and Italy has been disappointed and perhaps embittered at the result of its efforts. It was inclined, too, to be resentful of the opposition of France, which has developed Morocco, and of Great Britain, which has kept a privileged position in Egypt, and to think the attempt to employ the League and League ideology as hypocritical.

The Ualual "incident" on Dec. 5, 1934, was a clash between Italian and Ethiopian troops. Whether Ualual is on Abyssinian territory, argue the Italians, is irrelevant. There are no sharply defined frontiers in these regions, and it is customary to accord free access to the water supplies.

At any rate, whether technically the Italian post was beyond the frontier of Italian Somaliland or not, there can be no excuse for an attack. The Ualual incident was followed by others—notably a combat at Afdub between an Abyssinian detachment and an talian post on Jan. 29. Italy demanded: 1. apologies from the Governor of Harrar; 2. a salute of the Italian colors; 3. a heavy indemnity for the victims, and 4. sanctions against the aggressors.

Negotiations brought no appeasement, and in February of this year Italy, in support of its demands, began to mobilize troops. Since then there has been a steady stream of men and arms into East Africa.

Though Italy accepted the procedure of conciliation and arbitration laid down in the 1928 treaty, Abyssinia appealed to the League on the ground that peace is menaced.

How should the facts be judged? Certainly with extreme prudence, for many of the elements of judgment are lacking, and are replaced, even in certain pacific circles, by prejudice and sentiment. It should be remembered that in these half-desert regions it is impossible to lay down the same rules as between two countries whose frontiers are clearly defined. Nor is it seriously disputed, even by the Ethiopians, that there are unruly tribes and local chiefs who engage in acts of brigandage.

Italian Expansionism

But on the Ethiopian side, it is obvious that there is a real apprehension of the expansionist policy of Italy, prepared to avail itself of "incidents," comparatively unimportant, to impose its will on Abyssinia. It is one thing to accept Italian assistance: it is quite another to be forced to endure it.

Besides, it is evident, according to existing maps, that Ualual and Afdub have been regarded as Ethiopian, and Italy is suspected of deliberately advancing its posts, either to gain territory or to provoke a conflict.

The very talk of the chancelleries for many months, though not to be taken literally, suggests that Italy has sought a "free hand" in Abyssinia, the Italian newspapers have made no secret of Italian designs. The whole history of Italian relations with Abyssinia, including the reverse of Adowa in 1896, indicates what are Italian ambitions—namely, to contribute in "bringing civilization to native populations of Africa," and to obtain from Ethiopia facilities for "peaceful penetration," of a cultural, economic, and governmental character.

Yet, put in the right perspective, and without the accompaniment of jangling arms, it would be a happy solution, from the viewpoint of Ethiopia as well as of Italy, from the viewpoint of the other interested nations, including France and Great Britain, and from the viewpoint of the League, if an agreement which would permit co-operation of the widest nature could be reached between Italy and Ethiopia.

Hoover Holds Crime Aiders Up to Scorn

(Continued from Page 1)

the theory and the practice, he declared, adding that the latter approached "a national scandal."

Seems Inconceivable

"It seems inconceivable," he said, "that the people of America should be taxed millions upon millions of dollars for police, state constabularies, federal enforcement bureaus, courts, penal institutions and the like, only to have this expense become a mockery. It seems impossible that in this enlightened nation brave officers should be asked to face desperate criminals, to endure danger, injury and even loss of life that criminals be captured only to see them turned loose to resume their predatory careers.

"I am an advocate of parole—the right kind of parole. I believe that parole was originated to give the first offender a chance to reform and rehabilitate himself. I believe that any man convicted of a crime should, if he displays reasonable desire to do so and provided that his crime not be heinous, be given a chance to face the world anew, but when convicts with extensive records of offenses against society are turned out of prison cells for no other apparent reason than that they have asked for it, or that they have conducted themselves according to the prison rules, then there is something wrong with America.

Fight For Its Right

"I repeat that this is a time when law enforcement must fight for its right to conquer the criminal world. To do this, it must combat the aids by which criminals flourish—easy parole, easy commutation, easy probation from sob-sister judges and, above all, that monumental fake which has too long been perpetrated upon the American people—the prison sentence which says one thing and means another. There must be a campaign of education to teach the man in the street that he should not be lulled to peaceful acquiescence when a judge sentences a man to jail for 20 years, knowing full well he will be out in five."

Mr. Hoover praised the United States Attorney General, Homer S. Cummings, for changes in the department of justice which vastly improved the service. "It was he who brought about the condition of fear which now rules the underworld," he said.

Public Enemies

Reviewing briefly the work of the department, Mr. Hoover told how it had written finis to the careers of a horde of public enemies and how the cases handled by the department had been so carefully prepared that convictions were obtained in 94 per cent of the cases. Especially did he praise the laboratory methods of the department and voiced a strong plea for intelligent use of publicity in reporting crime, particularly kidnaping.

"Secrecy is the most hated word in the life of an outlaw," he said. "His best friends are those newspapers which, in their avidity to fulfill the ill-considered public desire for information, seek to publish every possible fact concerning an investigation."

Among the other speakers were William J. Quinn, chief of police of San Francisco, who recommended police training for riots and strikes; D. Frederick Burnett, of South Orange, N. J., Alcoholic Control Board commissioner, who held that by reducing the tax on liquor, the bootleg situation would be remedied, and Capt. Donald S. Leonard, of the Michigan State Police, who favored extension of the police radio systems for broadcasting information about major crimes.

Senate and House Vote Funds For General Lobby Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 10—With the power issue every day gathering new importance at the capital and opening the prospect of a major campaign argument in the 1936 elections, developments came rapidly here today on a threefold front.

In the first place, the effort to have the Senate review the vote by which it gave a one-man majority to the so-called "death penalty" clause of the public utility holding company bill collapsed this morning, and the bill went to conference with the House, which eliminated the clause from its section of the bill. This action was not taken until both Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, and Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana had declared their belief that the House version of the bill is distinctly unconstitutional.

In the second place, the House rules committee cross-examined the 34-year-old Thomas G. Corcoran, RFC counsel, and personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt's, on his previous testimony in the lobby inquiry, and produced further sidelights on the Passamaquoddy affair. The testimony of Ernest Gruening, director of the division of territories in the Interior Department, in his version of the three-sided conversation between himself, Mr. Corcoran and Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, was postponed till tomorrow.

Appropriation Approved

At the same time today the Senate Committee on Audit and Controls approved an appropriation of $50,000 for a general lobby investigation, covering all legislation that has been before this session of Congress. Thus a double-barreled scrutiny of the utility controversy is in prospect.

The House authorized meanwhile appropriation of a like sum, after a bitter floor battle, in which Representative John E. Rankin (D) of Mississippi demanded that Representative John J. O'Connor (D), chairman of the Rules Committee, be removed from responsibility in the investigation, on the grounds of alleged hostility to the Administration power program.

Tennessee Valley Act

In the third place, the House continued discussion of amendments to the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, which it has heard all week, and approached the time when it will vote. Administration supporters are attempting to halt another revolt of House members against its power projects. The Senate has already passed the TVA amendments in a form more acceptable to Mr. Roosevelt than the House proposals.

Administration leaders finally persuaded Senator William H. Dieterich (D) of Illinois, opponent of the abolition clause, to withdraw his motion to instruct the Senate conferees to recede from the "death penalty." This means that the whole controversial matter will be thrown into conference, at which an attempt will be made to work out a compromise. On the one side is the House bill, generally held to be unconstitutional; on the other the Senate bill, claimed by many to be extreme in its severity.

If no agreement is worked out in conference, Senator Wheeler, leader of the conferees, promised to bring the matter back to the Senate for another vote.

Corcoran Cross-Examined

The cross-examination of Mr. Corcoran was featured by bickering between members of the two political parties, and the beginning of partisan disputes such as have generally frustrated past lobby inquiries. Mr. Corcoran made his relationship with Mr. Brewster more plan than previously.

The $36,000,000 'Quoddy project had been approved by the Works Administration, he said, and Mr. Brewster and others urged its quick start as a relief proposal. Mr. Corcoran, however, said he felt that before commencement of the work the Maine Legislature should create a municipal corporation called a power authority, with independent powers such as would forestall "nuisance suits" like those that held up the Muscle Shoals dam for many years.

Mr. Brewster, Mr. Corcoran said, persuaded him that his political influence would be adequate to insure such safeguards without delaying the proposed power authority, and he consequently went ahead with the project. After the project began, however, said Mr. Corcoran, he lost faith in Mr. Brewster when the latter "cooled off" on the utility holding company bill, for which he had previously been a strong advocate.

Outlines Activities

Mr. Corcoran said that all his activities on Capitol Hill in connection with the fight over the utility bill were at the direction of Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas.

He said the President assigned him to the preparation of the utility bill of which he was co-author.

Mr. Corcoran said there had never been a formal opinion from the Justice Department as to the constitutionality of the bill.

The witness ridiculed the idea that he had threatened to "stop" the 'Quoddy project, as asserted by Mr. Brewster, in retaliation for the latter's failure to vote for the utility bill. He asserted he could not have stopped it if he had wanted to. The most he could do, he said, was to go to the Federal Works Allotment Board and suggest that money be held up till a special session of the Maine Legislature met and approved the proposed local power authority.

Answering a question by Representative Frederick R. Lehlbach (R) of New Jersey, Mr. Corcoran admitted he had written a letter approved and signed by Representative Rankin urging congressmen to support the "death sentence" provision. Such personal letters, Mr. Corcoran explained, had been part of the strategy recommended by Mr. Brewster. The Rankin letter was the same one, Mr. Corcoran claimed, which Mr. Brewster had previously agreed to sign, but later refused.

President to Test Entire New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

a divided opinion the court held that Scott had no right to sue under the Missouri compromise law, because it deprived his master, Sanford, of property "without due process of law." A war and an amendment were necessary to meet the difficulty.

The graduated income tax law of 1894 was thrown out on the ground that it was "class legislation." An amendment to the Constitution was ultimately needed.

In 1916, the court, 5-to-4, threw out a proposed tax on stock dividends of corporations issued from the profits accumulated since the adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment under the due process clause.

A proposed tax levied on the incomes of federal judges in the Revenue Act of 1919 was similarly declared void, Justices Holmes and Brandeis dissenting, the Court's ruling also freeing all state, county and city government employees from federal income tax.

The Child Labor Act, which attempted to prohibit the product of child labor from interstate commerce, was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, 5 to 4, on the ground that it was an attempt to invade the state's power over local trade. An attempt to secure a child labor amendment is under way.

An effort of Congress to prohibit dismissal of an employee in interstate commerce because of membership in a trade union was thrown out by a majority of the court which held that labor relations and conditions of employment are not part of the federal power.

A statute fixing the minimum wages for women in the District of Columbia, as to which Congress alone can legislate, was thrown out by a divided court, on the ground that it was an "interference with the right to contract" as protected by the due-process-of-law clause.

In 1935 the effort of Congress to force a uniform old-age pension act upon railways was declared unconstitutional, 5 to 4, on the ground that it took property, contrary to the Fifth Amendment.

The Revenue Act of 1921 was declared void in so far as it attempted to tax tax-exempt securities. A constitutional amendment to remove this difficulty is now advocated by both parties.

The foregoing illustrations show the difficulty of Congress in meeting major social problems of national scope without direct changes in the Constitution. Constitutional amendments it is pointed out give the entire public a chance to be heard in the discussion.

The pending Guffey coal bill, for example, will have its validity tested on two major questions:

1. Can Congress, through the agency of a tax, regulate an industry?

2. Does Congress have the power to prohibit, as distinguished from regulate, a particular article of commerce?

Past answers to these questions seem to fall on either side of the line In general, here are some of the powers which the court has ruled Congress may not exercise in the performance of its duties:

"Congress," in the words of Prof. Howard L. McBain, Columbia University, "cannot prescribe safety or sanitary requirements, fix wages or hours of labor, or compel collective bargaining. Congress cannot limit output by allocating quotas or otherwise. It cannot curb undue expansion."

Six-State GOP On Record For Social Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10 — A step toward a larger social program is recorded for the Republican Party in so far as its views are interpreted by the six-state regional conference just closed here.

The "crusaders' conference" advanced a small way beyond the "grass roots" meeting of Republicans from 10 states recently held in the home city of Abraham Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.

Social justice was claimed for the Republican Party in the resolutions adopted here. "The Republican Party was founded on the principles of social justice," they said. "It continues to be a party of high social ideals."

The "grass rooters" omitted any reference to social readjustment.

Age Pensions Indorsed

Old-age pensions and unemployment insurance were indorsed here by name. The Springfield meeting dodged an explicit recommendation, contenting itself with the vague approval of "old-age and unemployment reserves."

Similarly the conference here specifically voted for a maximum hour law for women, while its predecessor favored the "regulation of the employment of women in industry that their health and welfare may be safeguarded."

The Cleveland gathering added a new one in declaring for "care of the disabled." This plank came to the resolutions committee from the Pennsylvania delegation as a recommendation of pensions for the blind, and was broadened.

The greatest applause given the resolutions came with their protest against the Government entering into competition with private business. Specifically the Tennessee Valley Power Development was held to be unfair.

AAA Criticized

On the other hand the convention in this region did not hesitate to condemn the AAA which the Republicans from the farming states represented at Springfield took care to avoid. The "grass roots" conference gave agriculture its longest plank and conceded more to farming than any Republican national platform has ever done. It even endorsed the "parity" price doctrine embodied in the triple A.

In contrast the Republicans farther east denounced the "temporary, unconstitutional and destructive agricultural plan of the present Administration." As a substitute they recommended a "permanent plan" designed to meet agriculture's needs. However, they gave no particulars as to the nature of the plan. Otherwise the most significant rural objective was cited as enabling the farmers to manage their farms without bureaucratic control from Washington.

Battle on Bonus

The biggest battles of the conference came on the soldier bonus and the demand of Negro delegates for endorsement of a proposed federal antilynching law. On both it appeared that the delegates, anxious to go home as the hour grew late, gave way to expediency.

Law Favored

The only thing that will stop lynching is an anti-lynching law, persisted Negro delegates. The convention was plainly in a jam. Substitute motions failed. Finally the conference voted strongly for the law.

On the bonus the delegates also overrode their resolutions report. This had declared that "war veterans should be compensated according to the financial ability of the Federal Government to compensate them." Rejecting such a plank, a representative of ex-service men here offered from the floor: "We favor and recommend immediate cash payment of the adjusted certificates."

Objection came from an ex-service man who had served two years. "I don't believe we should try to spot every political conference and party by trying to write these things in," he said. "We'll fight it out," the Cleveland man urged. "There are millions of veterans waiting to go with the Republican Party if it will have the courage to come out for the bonus." After more debate it won by a big vote.

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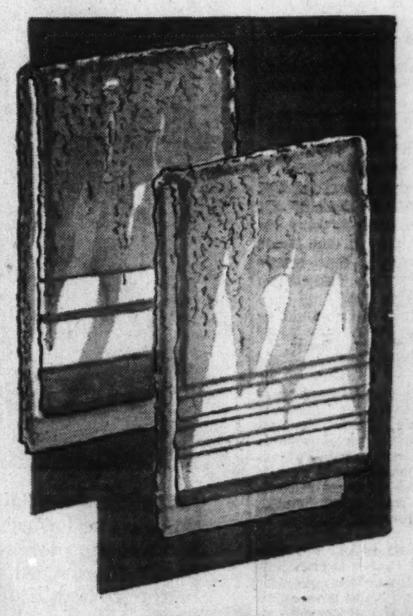

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Victims of Depression Among Youth Get Hope

With some 3,000,000 recent graduates unable to find employment, society faces a serious problem to find work for idle hands to do. Some of the problems and possible solutions are discussed in a series of special articles in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *of which this is the third.*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Jimmie Johnson, just turned 21, had to drop out of college two years ago when his father lost his savings in a bank that failed.

At the university, Jimmie had taken courses which would prepare him to be a mechanical engineer, but when he returned home he had to lay his ambitions aside "until things improve."

For the last two summers he managed to get a job at a summer resort running a baggage truck to and from the station. He knew enough about mechanics to keep the engine in order. When the summer season ended he had to return home and fall back on his family for support. The money he earned in the summer was not sufficient to make him independent in the winter.

He had searched the town over for a job, but everyone told him that when there was an opening, the place would be given to a married man with a family to support.

Begins to Sag

Discouraged, Jimmie began to loiter around the corner garage. Other boys his age would come there to discuss their "raw deal." Some of them talked about doing things that shocked older people who overheard them. His father tried to get him interested in some classes at the Y. M. C. A. He went once or twice but then quit, asking, "What's the use? The things I learned at college didn't help me get a job. How will this?"

He drew books out of the public library now and then, but he preferred detective stories because they took his thought off his plight.

As a child, Jimmie had been taught that at 18 or 19 he would be expected to shift for himself. His father, in fact, used to boast that he had helped support his family when he was only 16. Of course, everyone said, "times have changed," but Jimmie had a feeling that all the time they were thinking that if he were any good, somehow or other he would go out and get a job.

Thousands Like Him

There are thousands of young men and young women in the United States today in situations similar to Jimmie's. Of 22,000,000 young people from 16 to 25 years of age in the United States, it is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 are out of school, unemployed and living at home. In many cases the prolonged thwarting of their natural ambitions has resulted in a rebellious attitude or in a feeling of inferiority and despair from which they may have difficulty in recovering.

It is to aid such young people that President Roosevelt has created the National Youth Administration to reach down into each community and give job training to 150,000 boys and girls, work relief to another 150,000, high school aid to 100,000, college scholarships to about 120,000 and post graduate help to a carefully selected group of several thousands more.

What Will Happen

In Jimmie's own town there will be set up a "Youth Center" where he can go for an interview. An official there will find out how much education he has had, what sort of work he is interested in, what kind of recreation he would like to take part in and whether he would be interested in going back to college if he could get a job that would help him pay his tuition and board.

Behind the official whom Jimmie consults will be a council made up of representatives of various civic and educational agencies such as the chamber of commerce, labor unions, public school system, the Y.M.C.A., agricultural organizations and recreation groups. The local council will be linked up with a state committee and with the National Advisory Board sitting in Washington.

Fields to Choose From

Various types of aid will be available to Jimmie. The local committee will direct him to the one to which he appears to be best suited. He will have these fields to choose from:

1. Apprenticeship: Employers in all types of industry, including agriculture, commerce, transportation, building, construction and utility services, will be asked to hire youths at low wages while they learn the trade under arrangements worked out with the State Committee on Apprentice Training.

Local governments will also be asked to apprentice youths for public service. Forty-three states already have committees of this sort which are operating under regulations laid down by the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training.

Getting Actual Job

2. Job training and job placement: Facilities already existing in communities, such as school shops, private factories and public libraries, will be the scenes of special late afternoon or evening classes taught by needy unemployed teachers to train young people for specialized jobs.

These classes will keep in close contact with the re-employment office in the community which will be on constant lookout for jobs in private industry suitable for young people. Colleges and universities which have employment agencies of their own will be asked to work in close co-operation with the state and local committees.

Work Relief Jobs

3. Work relief: For unemployed youths in families that are on the relief rolls, jobs will be provided on regular work relief projects, enabling them to earn an average of $15 a month, in addition to what is being paid the head of the family. Some will be employed in building recreation and community centers for the use of themselves and their fellow young people. President Roosevelt has suggested that even the dredging of an old-fashioned "swimming hole" might be a beneficial project for some communities.

4. Education: (a) High school students of 16 and over in relief families who have had to drop out of school because they have no money for carfare, lunch and incidentals will be given about $6 a month to pay for these necessities so they may continue their education.

Back to College

(b) College students who would be unable to stay in school without FERA aid will continue to get work relief jobs with the present pay of $15 a month.

(c) FERA working scholarships will be extended to cover post graduate students who are unable to find jobs and cannot continue their studies without financial aid.

While these are all phases of an emergency program, set up to take care of a problem that has become crucial in the last three years, educational authorities here are predicting that successful parts of it will be preserved permanently when the present crisis is past.

The men who wrote the program point out that out-of-school youth was just as much a social problem in 1929 as it is today, although it never made newspaper headlines then.

When the 1930 census was taken, before the effects of the industrial shutdown were really felt, only 5,000,000 of the 24,000,000 young people between the ages of 16 and 26 were in school. The bulk of them had dropped out around the eighth or ninth grade with the school-going ranks growing proportionately smaller as the educational ladder was ascended.

The nation's taxpayers in 1930 were paying around $2,500,000,000 a year to fit those who stayed in school to make a living. For those who dropped out, society was contributing nothing. Moreover, if these young people had jobs, they were giving part of their profit in taxes to keep other youths in school.

Worse in Prosperous Times

The boy who leaves school at 16 to pick up the trade of automobile mechanic soon begins to use part of the money he makes to send some other boy to technical schools.

This type of social injustice, educational experts point out, is even more violent in time of prosperity when most nonstudent youths have jobs and pay taxes of one kind or another, even if it is only on gasoline or movie tickets.

Those who have studied the problem of "out-of-school youth" in this light are hopeful that the present emergency program with its plans for supervised apprenticeship, job training and placement features and perhaps some form of college and high school aid will be the beginning of a permanent solution.

Step Forward

If society is really interested in giving an equal educational opportunity to all and in providing the best possible training for its young people, then this is a natural step forward in the American educational system, the experts say.

Such a step, they point out, would be consistent with the New Deal social scheme under which President Roosevelt says he is "trying to increase the security and the happiness of a large number of people in all occupations of life and in all parts of the country."

Whir of Wheat Binders Supplants Drought in Western Fields

Wide World

Oklahoma Is Gathering One of Its Greatest Grain Crops, Averaging 20 Bushels to the Acre

Harvest Prospects Spur Demand For Farm Implements

CHICAGO, July 10 (AP)—While one army harvested the nation's crops, another estimated at 60,000 strong by trade authorities worked at top speed to supply the heaviest demand for farm implements in five years.

Continuing the big gains it registered last year, the farm equipment industry was termed by its institute to have approached currently within 5 to 10 per cent of normal employment.

The Farm Equipment Institute regards the average for the years 1928-29-30, the year before, of and following the industry's recent sales peak, as its normal.

"Our employment now," said a representative of the institute, "is 45 to 50 per cent in excess of that a year ago. Hay-making and grain-harvesting machinery is in especially good demand."

The splendid crop prospects over most of the farming area, the replacing of drought conditions by plenty and even an excess moisture, and better prices for farm products have contributed to the speeding up of production by implement makers, the institute said.

"The farmers found in many cases that old, wornout machinery would not handle the heavy straw crop, resulting from the copious spring showers," its statement added.

Numerous plants were reported working extra shifts and one of the largest said motortrucks and tractors departments were also getting "SOS" calls from the farm hinterland.

Collections by implement concerns were reported as "fine" by the institute.

New Drive Starts For Narcotic Laws In Each of States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—At the urgent appeal of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, a drive for adoption by all states of the uniform narcotic law now on the statute books of 24 of them is on the action program of the World Narcotic Defense Association today.

Mr. Hull, who holds that uniform state narcotic laws are essential to this Government's effective cooperation in the worldwide movement now under way to control the drug traffic, states the issue in a message read at the meeting of the association here yesterday, marking the second anniversary of the 1931 narcotics limitation convention.

The association, which will hold its next meeting in Cuba, developed three major objectives: To develop a united defense against narcotics by nations of North America; to promote public support of adoption of the uniform narcotics law by all nations; to warn against spread of the use of marihuana, "a menace particularly to the youth of the country," produced from a plant found in nearly all the states.

A recommendation to make conspiracy to ship drugs from one country to another an extraditable crime was put before the meeting by Col. C. H. L. Sharman, Commissioner of Narcotics for the Dominion of Canada.

Tulane President to Retire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A distinguished career of more than 30 years at Tulane University will conclude Aug. 31, 1936, for Dr. Albert B. Dinwiddie, who at that time will retire from the president's office.

California CCC Men Enjoy Shows of ERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—It is not all work and no play for members of CCC camps stationed in this vicinity. At least once a week each of the seven camps near here plays host to a troupe of theatrical players sent out under the auspices of the Alameda County SERA.

The programs consist of vaudeville, musical travesties, and an occasional drama. The shows are given in the evening and last about an hour and a half. They are usually staged in the camp mess hall.

According to Miss Marjorie Spencer, director of the SERA entertainment project, every effort is made to give these plays the proper setting. "We carry our own scenery, props, and stage crew with us. The camp officials transport the players and equipment in army trucks for us."

Readers Never Disappointed

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle claims the distinction of not missing an edition since it became a daily newspaper 98 years ago.

Farm Owners in Kansas Taken From Relief Rolls

TOPEKA, Kan., July 10 (AP)—Rain and the State Homestead Rehabilitation Corporation have removed all Kansas farm owners from relief rolls. Crops and live stock thrive with adequate moisture, after five dry years capped this spring by severe dust storms.

Of 16,000 drought-stricken and discouraged rural families sustained last fall by public funds, 6000 have won their way back to economic normalcy and the 10,000 others were headed for that goal under the impetus of loans and expert advice from the rehabilitation corporation.

The 10,000 families have been advanced an average of $485 on a 12-month budget, to be repaid over a varying period with 5 per cent interest. It is expected to care for all requirements—food, seed, work stock, implements and repairs.

Agricultural and home economic specialists assist with information on topics ranging from the construction of washing machines of old oil drums to the mixing of chicken feed.

Eye for Telescope Escapes Damage In Flood at Corning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORNING, N. Y., July 10—The 200-inch telescope disk escaped damage yesterday in the floods which raged over south central New York State, in the vicinity of Corning, where the Corning Glass Works' main factory is located.

The rising wall of water penetrated the lower portion of some of the glassworks buildings, including a large plant unit, known locally as Factory A. It was in this building that the world's greatest telescope "eye" was poured Dec. 2, and it is here that it is now being slowly hardened.

Fortunately, the flood did not reach the annealer in which the great disk is being lowered in temperature, and it was not necessary to attempt moving the annealer and disk, and no attempt was made to do so.

Dr. George V. McCauley, physicist in charge of disk making, reported that another four-inch drop in the Chemung River would clear the substructure of the disk building entirely of water. When the flood threatened to inundate certain of the electrical equipment used in connection with the cooling of the disk, this apparatus was removed to a higher location. During this removal it was necessary to shut off the power, but this temporary interruption it was hoped, would not affect the results in any way. It is possible that one or two weeks may be added to the total annealing period of 11 months.

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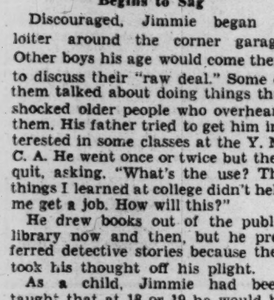

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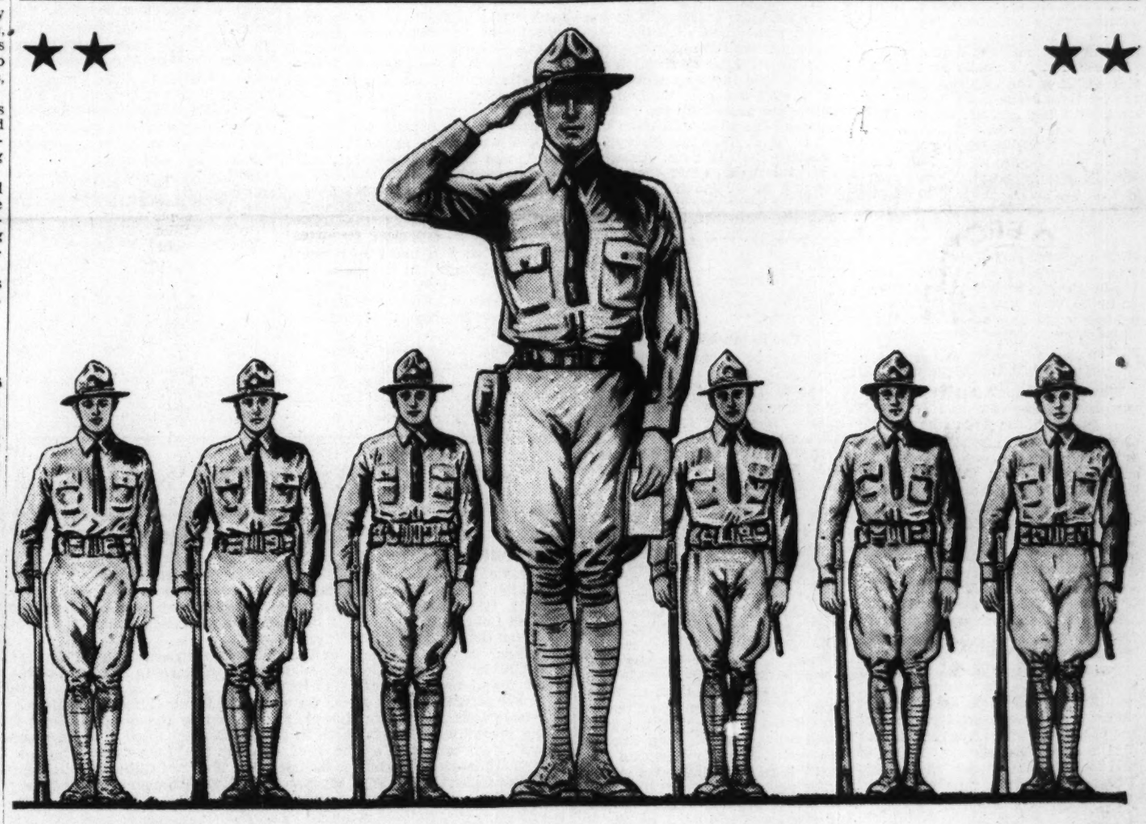

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All-Star Battle May Be Returned To Diamond Fans

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This morning, two days after the American Leaguers won their third straight all-star game from the Nationals, it is being whispered that some startling changes may be made in the all-star arrangements before the 1936 battle rolls around.

Except as a novelty—a game of choose-up-sides between one manager of the National League and one of the American—this annual all-star baseball game, in its present form, is utterly meaningless. Admitting that it is not possible to determine the comparative strength of the two leagues by a single ball game, nor even by the four-out-of-seven game World Series at the end of the season, the all-star classic is merely a parade of stars.

In its beginning, this classic served an interesting and exciting purpose. The fans selected the players. Through their local newspapers, the "grandstand managers" picked what they believed was the strongest team in each circuit and the all-star outfit was selected according to the greatest number of votes for each player. It was the fan's game, the one occasion in the season when he or she could speak out loud with material results.

Taken From Fans

From the standpoint of mechanical perfection, the fans' team was, as a general rule, something less than 100 per cent in soundness. Fans sometimes selected a player on his fan-appeal and not for his mechanical ability. For that reason, it was decided earlier this season to take the game away from the fans and leave the picking to the team managers, who, under the new arrangement, would be those pilots who were in the World Series the previous year. This year they were Mickey Cochrane and Frankie Frisch.

Probably Cochrane and Frisch are better acquainted with the players in their respective leagues than the spectators in the stands. They must be or they wouldn't be big league managers. In one respect, it would seem a wise arrangement whereby the pilots select their own players. But that wasn't the purpose of the all-star game in the beginning. The classic was initiated by the public and it belongs to the public. The all-star game is the only innovation the big leagues have adopted since the National Commission took charge of the World Series back in 1905. Even the World Series was not an idea of the majors. It started through a challenge made by the Pirates to the Red Sox in 1903. The players instigated the challenge, and not the leagues.

The call of the public for an all-star battle of the very best baseball material that could be assembled from both big leagues, caused officials of the national sport to arrange for the 1933 game at Comiskey Park, in Chicago, as part of the World's Fair program. It went over so well, the majors decided to adopt it permanently. Taking the matter entirely in their own hands, big league operators laid out certain rules in an effort to make this game a classic surpassed only by the World Series. However, it is generally believed that they made one mistake when they pushed the fans—the people whose money keeps baseball going—out into the street.

Managers Make Mistakes

Why not give the game back to the grandstand manager and let him have his fun? He will make plenty of mistakes over a period of years, but why shouldn't he? Who has a better right? Even Cochrane and Frisch make mistakes. We believe they did this year and certainly they would be the first to admit it. Probably the pilots would rejoice at being relieved of the responsibility of selecting their teams.

Of course, from a financial point of view, all three games have been a huge success. After expenses were deducted, the entire receipts were turned over to an organization that cares for old and needy baseball players. This is a splendid organization and one that is doing great work. It is usually good judgment not to meddle with an arrangement that is a financial success. Perhaps this fact will overshadow the cry of a limited number of fans who want the game back again.

* * *

A few all-star game facts . . . Al Simmons of the White Sox has participated in all three all-star games and has compiled a batting average of .462 . . . Players failing to hit in three games are: Gehrig of the Yankees, Berger of the Braves, Paul Waner of the Pirates and Hartnett of the Cubs . . . Frankie Frisch has hit two home runs, one in the first game and one in the second . . . The other all-star homer hitters are Ruth, Medwick and Foxx . . . Earl Averill of Cleveland has batted in four runs in two games . . . Foxx has driven in four in three games . . . Vernon Gomez of the Yankees has struck out eight times in three contests . . . The paid attendance for the three games is 167,375 . . . The total receipts, $202,674.80 . . . Just 21,449 more spectators watched this year's game than last year's.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	13	8	.619
Missions	13	10	.565
Los Angeles	12	10	.545
Seattle	11	10	.524
Hollywood	11	12	.478
Oakland	11	12	.478
Portland	10	12	.455
Sacramento	8	15	.348

Results July 9

Seattle 5, Oakland 1.
San Francisco 4, Hollywood 2.
Portland 6, Sacramento 2.
Missions 6, Los Angeles 3.

Great Britain Seniors Win

PRESTWICK, Scotland, July 9 (AP) — Great Britain today retained the senior golfers' international team championship, defeating the United States and Canada. Great Britain compiled 31½ points. The United States was second with 18 and Canada, third, with 4½. The championship, an annual affair, opened with foursome matches yesterday and concluded today with singles.

Stevens Joins White Sox

PHILADELPHIA, July 10 (AP)—Tommy Stevens, pitcher of the Gladwynne club in the Suburban Main Line League, has departed for New York for a tryout with the Chicago White Sox. While he was pitcher of Haverford High School, Stevens worked out with the Athletics, and during the last trip of the White Sox to Philadelphia he pitched against their batters in practice.

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Anita Lizana of Chile

Star Woman Tennis Player of South American Country Being Asked to Write Her Autograph While at the All-England Club Tennis Championships at Wimbledon

Lessons to Be Learned From The Last Eight at Wimbledon

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WIMBLEDON, Eng.—For further hints as to the destination of the Davis Cup when this year's competition ends, you are referred to the "last eight" in the men's singles at the All-England Club's lawn tennis championships here, June 24 to July 6. The Wimbledon meeting, a magnet that attracts the great players of 77 countries, can be relied upon to give a clear line on the situation in world lawn tennis. Once upon a time, the tournament here was merely the climax of the English grass-court season, and in those days it had something of a garden party atmosphere. But now it is a microcosm of the international game in a severe gladiatorial setting, and progress to the demi-semi-final round of the men's or women's singles places the recognized hallmark of fame upon a player, whatever his or her nationality may be.

Watching the drama of the championships as it unfolds before the eyes of thousands and thousands of spectators, one finds difficulty in realizing that there was an era when a foreigner at Wimbledon was a novelty. In post-war years, overseas competitors have been the chief attractions, and the speculation has been not, how far they will go—as once it was—but how many home players have more than the faintest prospect of traveling with them into the last eight. This remark applies particularly to the men, for while the British males, other than Fred Perry and H. W. Austin, have been languishing some way below the international standard, their womenfolk have contrived to compete with success against the strongest invaders from abroad, Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, of France, and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, of the United States, always excepted.

The Balance of Power

The balance of power in international lawn tennis has been redistributed several times since the war and, before each change, Wimbledon's "last eight" in the men's singles have furnished the writing on the wall. Glancing back over those 16 years we see that in 1919 Great Britain had three representatives at this stage; Australia, holder of the Davis Cup, had the same number; France had one and the United States one. The Americans were rising in their strength just around this time and in 1920, when they wrested the cup away from Australasia, there were three Americans in the last eight. From then until 1925 America reigned supreme in international play; but a menace was rising and the first hint of it was thrown out at Wimbledon in 1924, when two Frenchmen entered the last eight and both passed into the final. Jean Borotra then beat J. René Lacoste, who succeeded him as champion the following year.

France's representation in the last eight was increased by one in 1925, and that summer France first qualified to meet the United States in the challenge round for the Davis Cup. Again there were three Frenchmen in the fifth round here in 1926—the year of Borotra's second success — and again France challenged America unsuccessfully for the international trophy. In 1927 and 1928, when Henri Cochet and Lacoste were victorious, respectively, there were four Frenchmen in the last eight, and in the former year France's definite rise to international supremacy was declared by the passing of the Davis Cup out of the United States.

The "Come Back" of Britain

The cup stayed in France until Great Britain took it away in 1933. Yes, Great Britain, back from the wilderness after many lean days. In 1932 H. W. Austin had reached the final of the Wimbledon singles, only to be blown off the court by the hurricane tactics of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. Britain had now one or two men clearly of "last eight" caliber, and, having brought back the Davis Cup to England after 21 years, Austin, Perry and company retained the trophy last summer. As Perry and Austin each won both their matches against the Americans who had beaten Australia in the 1934 interzone final, Britain's lack of a top-grade doubles pair was of no serious consequence.

The following names show how the "last eight" have panned out since Britain reasserted her long-lost superiority in international play:

For 1933—H. W. Austin, Great Britain; G. P. Hughes, Great Britain; H. Ellsworth Vines, U. S. A.; L. R. Stoefen, U. S. A.; J. H. Crawford, Australia; Henri Cochet, France; Jiro Sato, Japan; and Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia.
For 1934—F. J. Perry, Great Britain; H. W. Austin, Great Britain; J. H. Crawford, Australia; F. X. Shields, U. S. A.; L. R. Stoefen, U. S. A.; G. M. Lott Jr., U. S. A.; S. B. B. Wood Jr., U. S. A.; and V. G. Kirby, South Africa.

From which you can learn without surprise that France has faded right out of the picture and the Britishers' keenest rivals have been the teams of the United States and Australia.

Finals day at Wimbledon last summer was a red-letter day in British lawn tennis; for it was then that a home player won the men's singles championship for the first time in a quarter of a century. The victor, as everybody knows, was Frederick J. Perry, who followed up his great achievement by a burst of globe-trotting. In the course of his travels he retained the national championship of the United States and lost that of Australia to Jack Crawford, from whom he had wrested the Wimbledon crown. Returning home in a lull that followed much speculation as to whether or not he would turn professional for "movie" purposes while in Hollywood, Perry won the 1935 British hard court championship at Bournemouth, beating Austin in the final at a score of 0—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 6—0.

Then Perry went to France and won the championship there on hard courts at Auteuil. To do this he defeated the renowned German ace, Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, in the final by 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3. Not yet satisfied with his collection of championships, he then went to Brussels and cake-walked his way to victory in the Belgian championships. His opponent in the deciding match was H. R. von Artens, and the score was 6—3, 9—7, 6—3. As a marauder on foreign courts, Perry now stands in a class by himself. Until his success this year, the French singles championship, instituted in 1891, had never been won by an Englishman. In contrast with this state of affairs, Frenchmen have invaded the All-England Club's championships at Wimbledon with great success. Six times altogether they have borne away the game's greatest prize, the men's championship. So it was clearly high time that someone here did something about it.

Longwood Tennis Starts in Women's Singles on Grass

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 10—Three of the four seeded stars in the women's invitation tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club advanced early today, while another, drawn in the second round, waited for an opponent. The women's tournament was delayed one day because of rain, but officials plan to have the first and second rounds completed before the men players open the 43rd Longwood Bowl tournament this afternoon. All play is being field on the grass courts.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, the second ranking player in the United States, and seeded No. 1, won her opening match without lifting a racket when Eliza Coxe of Asheville, N. C., defaulted. Mrs. Fabyan's next opponent will be Mrs. J. L. Bremer of Boston.

Eleanor Jane Sharpe of Pasadena, Calif., the sixth ranking American player, seeded No. 2, won rather easily from Gladys Vallebuona of Atlanta, Ga., 6—1, 6—1, in the second round.

The fourth seeded player, Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn of Philadelphia, wife of the Davis Cup doubles star, dropped only three games in defeating Mrs. William M. Shedden of Concord, 6—1, 6—2, in the second round.

Mrs. John W. Harris Jr., the former Mary Greef, of Kansas City, had to wait until the Polly Palfrey-Frances Bancroft match was played off.

Jean A. Burritt of Toronto, Ont., lost a 6—3, 6—4 match to Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro, Mass., while Katherine Winthrop of Boston won by default from Emily A. Lincoln; Helen Pederson beat Louise Harding, 6—1, 6—1, and Mrs. Carl Pickhardt, the former Marjorie L. Sachs, beat Mrs. Robert Morris, 7—5, 6—4.

11 U. S. Athletes Sail On the S. S. Normandie

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—A team of 11 track and field athletes, headed by Eulace Peacock of Temple, latest Negro sprint and broad-jump sensation, sailed today on the Normandie for a series of meets in France.

Making up the team were Peacock, National A. A. U. 100-meter sprint and broad jump champion and conqueror of Ohio State's Jesse Owens in three successive dashes at 100 yards or 100 meters; Ivan Fuqua of Indiana and John Wolff, New York, middle-distance runners; Norman Bright of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, and Joe McCloskey of the New York A. C., long-distance aces; Phil Cope of Los Angeles and Tom Moore, Olympic Club, hurdlers; Cornelius Johnson, Compton (Calif.) Junior College, high jump; Billy Roy, Loyola University, New Orleans, pole vault; and John Lyman, Olympic Club, shotput and discus.

Charles Hunter, veteran Olympic Club coach, was in charge of the team.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	51	34	.600
Memphis	47	35	.573
New Orleans	45	37	.549
Nashville	44	40	.524
Chattanooga	41	41	.500
Little Rock	35	43	.449
Birmingham	34	50	.405
Knoxville	32	49	.395

Results July 9

Nashville 3, Atlanta 2.
Chattanooga 4, Knoxville 1.
New Orleans 10, Little Rock 6.
Birmingham 10, Memphis 8.

Sporting Around the Hub

Longwood Officials Given a Ray of Hope

SUNSHINE, early this morning, gave Longwood Cricket Club officials a ray of hope. Their forty-third Longwood Bowl tennis tournament had been a washout on Monday and Tuesday, due to light and heavy showers. While some of the players practiced on the near-by Longwood Covered Courts during the first two days, others waited around the clubhouse for the letup which never came.

In order to clear the way for the women's, men's and mixed doubles, scheduled for tomorrow, two rounds of singles will have to be played in the women's and men's tournaments today.

Wilmer Moore Hines of North Carolina and Henry Culley of California, who have been playing in Europe, are teamed in the doubles. Hines is seeded second and Culley fourth in singles. Samuel Fitch and Raymond Bidwell, local pair, loom as the chief threat to the Hines-Culley combination. Others entered in doubles include: Guy Cheng of China, No. 1 singles seed, and Gilbert A. Hunt of Washington; H. B. Shaw and Robert Tunis; G. H. Perkins and T. E. Jansen and F. C. Baggs and D. S. Niles.

* * *

Bay State Amateur Golf—Rain played havoc with the first 18 holes of the Massachusetts amateur golf championship qualifying round at Brae Burn yesterday. Three players, M. F. Heath Jr., Brae Burn; Johnny Nies, United Shoe, and Howard Biscoe Jr. of The Country Club, conquered the elements to score a 76 as against course par of 73.

Bill Blaney, defending champion, Ed Kirouac, 1932 winner, Joe Lynch, 1933 champion, and Fred Wright, winner six times, all went over 80. Sixty-eight golfers carded 85 or better and 167 or 168 looks like the qualifying score.

Brae Burn appeared to be well on the way toward winning the Windeler Shield for the sixteenth time with six players who broke 80. Willie Turnesa, Win Hersey, Jack McCarthy and Gerry Moore were the withdrawals.

Two of the promising youngsters, Pat Hegarty and Gerald Anderson, had their difficulties with scores of 88 and 87, respectively.

* * *

Father and Son Golf at Winchester—The annual father and son golf tournament at Winchester is scheduled for Aug. 6 and 7. The event is to be at medal play, Scotch foursome with selected drive, one half added handicap of pair. Winners of first gross will obtain for their club possession for one year of the permanent trophy for this tournament—the Winchester Father and Son Bowl. They will receive replicas for themselves.

Prizes are awarded for second gross, first net, second net and net prize for father playing with two sons, also net prize for father and son under 12 years of age.

* * *

Big Upset at Tedesco—Evelyn Winslow, playing on her home course, and Mrs. Ian Drysdale of Salem, scored an upset at the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott, yesterday, in the annual women's invitation four-ball golf tournament. They defeated Rosamond Vahey, Bay State champion, and Mrs. William H. Anders, both of Vesper, 1 up. The winners had a best ball of 80. The competition was in the first round.

* * *

Carnival at Fenway Park—With rain pelting down, 5000 of the 10,000 ticket holders braved the storm yesterday to attend the athletic and musical program, at Fenway Park, put on by the Department of Public Welfare of the City of Boston. New York City employees came over to help.

Johnny Kelley of Arlington beat out 12 starters to win the five-mile race. Bill Simmons of Needham was second, two thirds of a lap behind.

The ball game between Boston and New York City employees was started under terrible conditions. The pitchers had no control over the ball and hit batsmen right and left. Bases on balls were responsible for the runs scored. New York was declared the winner, 3 to 2, at the opening of the fourth inning.

Doubleheader Tomorrow—The Chicago White Sox and Boston Red Sox are scheduled to play a baseball doubleheader tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park, the first game starting at 1:30 o'clock. The series opens today with a single game. Another single engagement is booked for Friday, Ladies' Day.

* * *

Another Possible Buyer—Another possible purchaser of the Braves baseball club is quietly investigating the situation today.

* * *

Here and There—H. S. Baldwin of Boston won the annual Oyster Harbors Club 54-hole medal tournament yesterday with 83-87-82—252 for the low gross award. . . . George Finlay of Charles River C. C. carried off the first gross prize in the annual field day of the Twilight Four-Ball Golf League at Charles River yesterday. . . . Fred Lee of Charlestown, one-time Brown University swimming captain, hopes to win the New England senior 220-yard freestyle championship Saturday afternoon at Rosemary Beach, Needham.

Emery Scores Birdie to Win

SHAWNEE, Okla., July 10 (AP)—Walter B. Emery, a home-town boy who won the national collegiate golf championship in 1933, sank a 10-foot putt for a birdie 3 on the 36th hole and a 1-up victory yesterday over the 1934 collegiate champion, Charley Yates, of Atlanta, Ga., in the finals of the Shawnee invitational sand green tournament. The slender Emery's narrow victory climaxed a day that saw him down much of the time. Never did he hold a lead of more than 1 hole, and never that for long. Three times the Georgian built up 2-hole leads, only to lose them by his own erratic tee shots or by Emery's great iron blows.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	48	21	.696
St. Louis	42	29	.592
Chicago	40	32	.556
Pittsburgh	41	34	.547
Brooklyn	33	37	.471
Philadelphia	31	40	.437
Cincinnati	31	42	.425
Boston	21	52	.288

Results July 9

No games scheduled.

Major Named Chairman

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 10—Carl T. Major, of the Philadelphia Canoe Club, vice-commodore of the Middle States Division of the American Canoe Association, has been selected as chairman of the 1936 Olympic Games canoe committee.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Boston Gets the Next Game

NEXT July the all-star teams of the National and American Leagues are due to play the fourth game in their series in Boston. It is a far cry from now until that date; but we suspect that those connected with the senior organization are already engaged in a whole lot of thinking about what can be done to give their team its first victory. Losing three straight to the opposing organization is more than the N. L. can stand, and every effort is sure to be made to start the older major league on a winning way that will bring it up to a level with the junior organization by 1938. Perhaps a little of Blondy Ryan's famous slogan would help.

Lefty Gomez

Different From World Series

It is interesting to note that the results of the past two all-star games have been entirely different from the results of the World Series for those years. The Nationals have had all the better of the latter, while they have shown up differently in the all-star contests. There is, of course, a vast difference in the two events. Bringing together players from eight different clubs and having them play a similar team does not result in the type of baseball which will be played by two teams which have just been through a season of 154 games. But, of course, it is just the same for the Nationals as it is for the Americans, so that the result should show which players played the better ball and which managers showed the better judgment. On that basis, the Americans are well entitled to the honors of 1935.

The Selection of the Pitchers

Second guessers are having a great time criticizing the judgment of Frankie Frisch, manager of the Nationals, especially in the selection of his starting pitcher. Of course, there is no criticism regarding Manager Cochrane's picking for the Americans, as Gomez and Harder justified their selection in every way. Walker, however, who was picked at the last minute by Frisch, had the misfortune to feed a good ball to Jimmie Foxx, with the result that the game was just about decided before the first inning was half over. We do not know what may have influenced Frisch to name Walker, but we suspect he believed a left-handed pitcher would be more effective against the Americans' left-handed batters at the start of the game, and he wanted to hold Schumacher in reserve. These two boxmen were the only star National League pitchers who had not pitched the day before, and it looks as if Frisch had done the best he could in starting Walker, as neither was expected to go the full game.

Jimmie Foxx

Gomez and Foxx

This was the third time that Gomez had been selected to start a game for the Americans, and he showed that the batters in the National League have no more terrors, if as many, for him than those in the American. In fact, his record in these games is a very impressive one, as he has pitched 12 innings and has been found for only eight hits, has struck out seven batters and given only three bases on balls. He is credited with winning two of the games, while the 1934 one was credited to Harder, as the Nationals were ahead when Gomez retired. And, as Gomez did his share on the defensive, Jimmie Foxx of the Athletics did his on the offensive. He made a home run and single in three times up and drove in three of the four runs scored. No wonder the A. L. is glad that these two players are in their organization instead of their rival. National League followers are now predicting another World Series title in 1935, as was the case last year; but we would advise them not to lay too much stress on history repeating itself to that extent.

Strong American Athletic Team On European Invasion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10 — The strongest team of athletes from the United States that ever went to Europe in a non-Olympic year set out on its journey today for an invasion of England, Sweden and Norway, with Eulace Peacock, national sprint champion, the leader. They finished their American training, yesterday, at a twilight meet under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association, Amateur Athletic Union, and in spite of adverse weather conditions, and the natural obstacles of time, managed to lower one world record and one American record in the process.

The meet took place at Ohio Field, New York University, and, though the track is one of the fastest under good conditions, rain, which came just before the start of the competitions, following a damp and heavy atmosphere, slowed it up to a considerable extent. So it was not until near the end of the meet that the new records came.

The first to go was the American record of Joseph R. Mangan, made two years ago at Princeton, of 9m. 15.4s., for two miles. Norman Bright, of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, national junior 1500-meter champion, attended to the record, when he outran Joseph P. McCluskey to win by 100 yards, in 9m. 13.2s. McCluskey led all the way for the first seven laps, but not until three laps from the finish did the Californian move out of fourth place. Then he started his drive, and overtook the field to take second place during the lap. Trailing McCluskey by a few yards for the next lap, he dashed to the front as the gun announced the final lap, and running away from the N. Y. A. C. runner with ease, galloped in all alone.

The final event of the program, the 1000-meter relay, accounted for the lone world record. This race, called after the Swedish inventors, consists of successive runs of 100 meters, 200 meters, 300 meters and 400 meters. Four teams competed, composed of a group of Californians, the New York Athletic Club, Newark Athletic Club and New York Curb Exchange. This is the first time it has been run outdoors in the United States.

New York Athletic Club, with Willard Allen, John Kunitzky, Milton Flewellen and James McPoland, emerged winners, with New York Curb Exchange, anchored by Harry Hoffman, second. It was close all the way; but faulty passing between the last two of the Curb four gave the Winged Foot anchor man the advantage, and he held it to the finish, though Hoffman forced him to a new record, displacing the time made at Oslo, Norway, last year, by a United States team, including Peacock and Ben Eastman, of 1m. 56.7s., by completing the distance in 1m. 56.1s.

Peacock and Jesse Owens divided the sprint and the broad jump, with the former winning the 100-yard dash in 9.7s., fine time considering the nature of the track, while Owens outjumped the Temple University star, by 2¼ in., the distance being 23ft. 9in., and 23ft. 6¾ in., respectively. In the final trial, Owens did 25ft. 9in.; but the try was disallowed for overstepping.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	45	26	.634
Detroit	46	29	.613
Chicago	38	29	.567
Cleveland	38	33	.535
Boston	38	35	.521
Philadelphia	29	39	.426
Washington	30	42	.417
St. Louis	19	50	.275

Results July 9

No games scheduled.

Paddock Sees Only Peacock at Berlin

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 10 (AP)—Charles W. Paddock, who once held most of the sprint records, scanned the 1936 Olympic Games horizon and saw only Eulace Peacock of Temple as a sure bet to defend the dash honors at Berlin for the United States.

Only dimly could the once "fastest human," veteran of three Olympiads, see such speedsters as Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe and George Anderson, as he paused in his duty as business manager of the Press Telegram Publishing Co.

"I can see only Peacock as a certain performer in the games at Berlin," said Paddock. "I'm afraid Metcalfe can't hold up another year, what with that bad leg, and I can't help feeling Owens is pretty much burned out.

"As for Anderson, well, I had counted on George pretty much since he's from my home town of Pasadena, but it looks as though he would have a hard time getting into the first three in either the 100 or 200 meters."

Although Paddock was the exception to the rule, he feels the life of a sprinter is shorter, competitively speaking, than any other athlete who takes part in track and field events.

"I expect a couple of youngsters whom we hear little or nothing about so far, to come up next year and share the spotlight with the Temple Negro."

Summertime Basketball During Olympic Games

LAWRENCE, Kan., July 10 (AP)—Summertime basketball, out-of-doors, in contrast to the normal winter indoor setting of the game will be provided in the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin. Advance copies of the regulations governing the first Olympic basketball competition were received here yesterday from Dr. Carl Diem, general secretary of the Olympic Committee in Berlin.

He advised Dr. F. C. Allen, athletic director of the University of Kansas and chairman of the Olympic committees of the National Coaches' and Rules Organizations, that the contests would be played midway of the Olympic program, on the afternoons of August 8 to 14 inclusive.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	48	36	.571
Montreal	46	36	.561
Toronto	44	38	.537
Newark	44	38	.537
Syracuse	44	40	.524
Buffalo	41	40	.506
Rochester	33	49	.402
Albany	31	54	.365

Results July 9

Newark 9, Buffalo 5.
Buffalo 4, Newark 1.
Rochester 6, Baltimore 5.
Rochester 6, Baltimore 3.
Albany 2, Toronto 1.
Montreal 4, Syracuse 3.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	50	32	.610
Indianapolis	43	35	.551
Kansas City	40	35	.533
Milwaukee	39	36	.520
Columbus	40	38	.513
St. Paul	38	38	.500
Toledo	35	42	.455
Louisville	23	52	.307

Results July 9

St. Paul 18, Louisville 7.
Indianapolis 5, Minneapolis 3.
Toledo 8, Kansas City 2.
Columbus 4, Milwaukee 0.

Manchester Crew Advances

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 10 (AP)—A crew representing the Manchester Yacht Club of Manchester, Mass., yesterday went into the second round of the international junior yachting championships on Lake Milo. Keith Merrill Jr. and Robert C. Hooper of the Manchester club dropped the first race to a boat manned by John Brock and James Haines of St. John, when they fouled a buoy, but they came back to win the next two races handily.

Junior Poloists Enter New Sector For Championship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—High goal polo will invade a new sector next week, when, for the first time in the history of the game, the junior championship will move into the western fields of New Jersey, to the Burnt Mills Polo Club, west of Morristown, beginning on Sunday.

The event has been held chiefly at the Rumson Country Club, and has been contested yearly since 1900, with the exception of 1917 and 1918, when the war preventd play.

In spite of the removal so far from the customary fields, the second largest list of entries in the history of the event had been received when the lists closed on Tuesday. Nine teams, headed by the last-year winner, Burnt Mills, and including a United States Army four, as well as the picked teams of New Jersey and Long Island, are listed. The officers have the best record of any team in the junior series, with seven championships, and two more defeated only in the finals, though they did not participate before 1921.

Under a change of regulations made several years ago, the old-time restriction against the play of high-goal players over six handicaps has been removed, and the only limit now holds the teams to a total of 20 goals per team.

The other seven teams in addition to the champions and Army include a Texas team with C. B. Wrightson Jr. and Cecil Smith; Rumson, with Gerald Balding and Rube Williams; Monmouth County with Arthur Borden and W. S. Reynolds; Roslyn, with Earl A. S. Hopping and his father; Aknusti, with the four Gerry brothers; Long Island, with G. H. (Pete) Bostwick, and Stewart Iglehart; and Ramblers, with R. E. Strawbridge Jr. and J. C. Rathborne. Maj. C. A. Wilkinson, once more back in the East, will be the leader of the Army four, while Harry East will be the leader of the defending champions again.

The draw will be made, and the complete personnel announced tomorrow, as well as the schedule of play. It is hoped to complete the tournament in a week, with the final on Sunday, July 21.

Princeton Elects Baseball Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 10—Robert H. French of Worcester, Mass., has been elected captain of next year's Princeton varsity baseball team, according to an announcement by Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics. The 14 lettermen voted by mail. French prepared at Phillips Exeter Academy where he played football, basketball and baseball. As a freshman here he won football and baseball numerals. He played third base on the baseball team last spring and will manage the varsity basketball team this coming winter.

Twenty Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 10, 1910

THE New York Giants overpowered the Cubs at Chicago, 10 to 9. The Cubs scored seven runs in the second inning, 11 batters facing Drucke, Ames and Raymond. After tying the score, the Giants broke it in the ninth with a three-run rally. The Cubs also rallied in their half, but only two runs resulted. McGraw used four pitchers, Raymond getting credit for the victory.

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Farm Leaders Pin Hopes for Future Wealth on Development of Chemurgy

New union of chemistry and agriculture promises a thousand ways by which products of the soil may be turned into valuable commodities for use in the industrial markets of the world.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When Fred W. Sargent, Chicago railroad executive, wanted a barn on his Iowa farm painted recently, he specified that the job be done with soybean oil paint.

This small item of news, almost too small for a country newspaper to notice, nevertheless has national significance. It indicates what happens when a person gets interested in chemurgy.

Henry Ford has already shown how soybeans can be used in making automobiles. When hundreds of businessmen and other folk get equally interested, farmers may be able to produce motor fuel from the acres they once devoted to oats and hay, may raise regular crops of slash pine for newsprint paper, may cultivate cotton for use in "padding" highways and in a thousand other ways find new markets so that surpluses may become obsolete.

Practical Lot

This is the picture the chemurgists are putting before the country. The chemurgists have a rather fantastic name, but they are a practical lot. They are a group of men—chemists, farmers, businessmen—who believe that since foreign markets for American agricultural products appear lost for years to come, the most sensible thing to do to meet the need for new markets is to find industrial uses for things grown on the farm.

The idea isn't wholly new. Before the depression one heard of wall board being made from waste products of the farm, of paper made from corn waste. Henry Ford at the Chicago World's Fair educated thousands in the commercial possibilities of the soybean, dramatizing his story by erecting a plant for extracting oil from soybeans in a barn.

He further showed the practical value of his hobby by exhibiting the parts of his automobiles made out of soybeans, such as gear shift handles and lacquers.

The experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture have also been at work figuring out new uses for farm products. And research laboratories of big industries, such as du Pont, have also been at the job.

Popularizing Them

But it is one thing to discover new uses, and another to popularize them. Soybean oil paint might be just as good as the other kind, but if Fred Sargent hadn't become a "chemurgist" he probably would never have dreamed of ordering this kind for his Iowa barn. The Farm Chemurgic Council, recently set up with headquarters at Dearborn, Mich., intends to get the results of research over to the public, and to get businessmen interested in putting them to practical use.

Such level-headed farm leaders as Clifford V. Gregory, editor to The Prairie Farmer, are taking "chemurgy" seriously indeed. (By the way, he pronounces it kem ur' ji and says it means chemistry at work.) Mr. Gregory accepted the post of secretary of the Farm Chemurgic Council at the recent organization meeting in Chicago.

As he sees it, it is a matter of giving more thought to the development of new markets. But with the right sort of effort given to the subject, he thinks there are great possibilities. Take this question of raising motor fuel on the farm.

No Longer Needed

When horses went out of use, he said, the equine population was reduced about 11,000,000 head and this meant that about 30,000,000 acres formerly used for hay and oat production were no longer needed for that purpose. If gasoline is "blended" with 10 per cent of alcohol, as is now proposed by chemists and done in a number of foreign countries, then a use can be found for all these extra acres, for it will take just about the same number, Mr. Gregory said, to raise grains for fuel alcohol as formerly were used to fill Dobbin's manger and oat box.

Now there is one snag in the stream. At the present time blended gasoline would cost more than the straight variety. Petroleum interests are telling this side of the story as loudly as they can, claiming the whole proposal impractical. But Mr. Gregory and his fellow chemurgists say that in the not distant future, when present gasoline surpluses are used up and the natural supplies begin to decline, the cost of gasoline is bound to go up, and then it will be economically sound to blend gasoline. In other countries where gasoline costs 25 cents or more a gallon, this has been found true, he said. The chemurgist's idea is to take the long-time view and begin now to conserve natural resources by supplementing them with farm-grown products.

Slash Pine Paper

The same thing is true of slash pine paper. When forests are abundant it may be cheaper to cut down old trees. But wood from slow growing trees is becoming expensive, and now it is found that southern slash pine, which grows with amazing rapidity, is good for making newsprint. The chemist's contribution to this problem was the discovery that the slash pine is useful for this purpose up to the time it is 10 years old; after that the center gets dark and it isn't much good. It is therefore to be regarded as an eight or nine year crop.

Anyone with a good imagination can picture remarkable developments when chemists get to work in their laboratories and businessmen bend their talents to using their findings.

The Chemical Foundation of New York, which backs the movement financially, is in a unique position to promote it. This foundation, set up during the World War when German dye patents were declared void, is incorporated not for profit, Mr. Gregory explained, but is authorized to collect royalties for the use of the German patents in the United States. Its income is spent for the general welfare, like that of any foundation. Francis P. Garvan, who was alien property custodian during the war, is its director, and he is convinced that chemurgy is deserving of the foundation's support.

Finding New Markets

The success of the movement will depend, of course, on finding new markets for agricultural products without displacing old. Mr. Gregory and others think that the chemist and businessmen are capable of working out this problem. An example of how this can be done, he said, was the use of cotton in road building. Layers of cotton, it was found, placed in soft asphalt, prevented asphalt from dipping under pressure, It was just a brand new market.

Others, of course, probably the majority, will be markets formerly supplied by foreign countries, such as that for linseed oil and hemp. Some people who favor increasing the balance of foreign trade oppose the chemurgy plan on this ground. The chemurgist's answer is that while the rest of the world leans more and more to economic nationalism, the only sensible thing to do is to find a way to live at home. After all, they say, they are not thinking of any quick schemes for change, but of a long-time program involving years of study.

The farmers naturally are heartily in favor of the movement. It won't be surprising now if one finds the living room table in the farm home piled with reports of chemical progress, since chemistry and agriculture have struck up this new friendship.

Upper Left—Henry Ford Inspecting Soy Bean Plants Grown on His 30,000 Michigan Acres for Conversion Into Automobile Parts. Upper Center—Student in Edison Institute Making Experiments With the Soy Bean for Transformation Into Oils, Proteins and Carbohydrates for Manufacturing Use. Upper Right—Worker in a Farm Chemurgic. Between Crops Farmers Are Employed in Decentralized Factories, of Which Henry Ford Now Has More Than 20 in Rural Communities. Lower Left—A Few of the Many Articles Made From Vegetable Products. Lower Center—Young Woman Showing a Camera Made From Vegetable Plastic Material. Lower Right—Modern Mass Production Methods Used in Cultivating and Harvesting Soy Beans for the Ford Factories

New 'Tin-Can' Radio Tubes Aid Reception and Save Room

The first all-wave radio receivers incorporating the new all-metal vacuum tubes yesterday made their debut to the trade at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. These tubes which dispense with the familiar glass bulb are virtually cans within which is contained the usual elements of a typical radio tube. The General Electric Company offered a line of sets comprising eight models at the Waldorf, all using the new metal tubes developed by the Radio Corporation of America.

According to the General Electric Company the new metal tubes are indestructible. No glass is used except at the point where the leads come through the metal case. These wires are soldered to the prongs of the base.

Since these tubes lack the customary glass envelope they occupy less space in a set and the overall dimensions of a set chassis can be reduced through their use without sacrificing set efficiency. In addition, the General Electric Company claims that the new tubes are more efficient than the regular glass variety when placed in a properly designed circuit. As the production of the tubes is augmented by demand the manufacturing costs and hence the price to the consumer should be reduced, according to the General Electric Company.

A new keying system is employed for the all-metal tubes. A central bakelite prong on the base is placed in a similar socket receptacle and then revolved until the pins fit in their proper places. Thus it is impossible to put the tube in the wrong position.

* * *

At least one radio sponsor believes in "doing his Christmas shopping early." This sponsor, who is currently offering the "Hollywood Hotel" program on the radio, has engaged Lionel Barrymore for five years to portray the role of "Scrooge" in Dickens's "Christmas Carol," beginning next Dec. 25.

Mr. Barrymore's unusual contract came as the result of his portrayal of the cantankerous Dickens character in the 1934 Christmas Day radiocast of "Christmas Carol" by the Columbia Broadcasting System. The performance received such an impressive commendation from the radio audience that it is expected that Mr. Barrymore as "Scrooge" may become a radio "annual." Plans are also being prepared to release "Christmas Carol" to the entire world on Christmas 1935.

* * *

The Ford Sunday Evening Hour at the close of its last concert on June 30, at which Frederick Jagel, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera, was soloist, announced part of its new "course" for the first 14 weeks of the 1935-36 season, which will begin on Sept. 29.

The 1935-36 season will run for 39 weeks presenting the Ford Symphony Orchestra and chorus under the direction of Victor Kolar, associate director of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra.

Guest artists for the first 14 programs have already been engaged. The schedule is:

Sept. 29—Jascha Heifetz, violinist.
Oct. 6—Lucrezia Bori, soprano.
Oct. 13—Julius Huehn, bass-baritone.
Oct. 20—Dalies Frantz, pianist.
Oct. 27—Richard Crooks, tenor.
Nov. 3—Joseph Szigeti, violinist, in his radio premiere.
Nov. 10—Mischa Levitzki, pianist.
Nov. 17—Cyrena Van Gordon, contralto.
Nov. 24—Kirsten Flagstad, sensational new Swedish soprano.
Dec. 1—Albert Spalding, violinist.
Dec. 8—Lauritz Melchior, tenor.
Dec. 15—Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano.
Dec. 22—An operatic quartet, consisting of Grete Stueckgold, soprano; Kathryn Meisle, contralto; Richard Crooks, tenor, and Ezio Pinza, basso.
Dec. 29—Jose Iturbi, pianist.

The talks of William J. Cameron, which have been an outstanding feature of the current series, will be continued in the 1935-36 series of radiocasts.

Benes Won Over To Armed Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

effect. But once the ring is closed by adhesion of Roumania, the military clauses become fully effective.

Dr. Beneš had long talks with Joseph Stalin and other Soviet leaders. He traveled more extensively in Russia than any other official visitor has done since the Revolution, and his knowledge of the Russian language enabled him to make more general contacts. It is felt he wished to assure himself that Russia could not conceivably have any aggressive intentions.

Close to Alliance

For the system of military alliances now being set up is too close to the pre-war system entirely to please a peace-loving statesman like Dr. Beneš. It has dangers of which he is well aware. He has stated frankly on many occasions that he prefers a wider security system which could include Germany and Poland. Only because such a system seems out of the question at present has he been willing to accept a system of defensive alliances. And he has been doubtful whether it would be wise to make the military clauses fully effective.

But he left Moscow prepared to push the system to final conclusion. His influence is expected to prove a decisive factor in persuading Roumania to join the system, thus linking together the allied military forces for joint action in case of attack.

Soviet-Roumanian relations have steadily improved since they were resumed last year. The Soviets have ignored the question of Bessarabia, a former Russian province which passed to Roumania in doubtful circumstances. Roumania likewise has ignored the ownership of the Roumanian crown jewels and gold reserves which were confiscated by the Soviets after being sent to Moscow for safe-keeping before the Revolution. Conclusion of a new treaty apparently would mean that the Roumanians consider this the price paid for Bessarabia.

Rouman-Soviet Links

Through railway service is being resumed between Russia and Roumania this August for the first time since the Revolution. The two governments are jointly rebuilding the railway bridge across the Dneister River which will connect their two countries. This will facilitate the movement of Russian troops in case the military clauses of the new treaties are invoked.

Whether this system of military alliances means genuine security in Europe is a question for the future to decide. The German Government has officially expressed the view, in which some independent statesmen concur, that the system violates the spirit if not the letter of Locarno and the League of Nations Covenant.

Dr. Beneš, in common with the statesmen of France and Russia, does not accept this view. He has emphasized that the new system is set off from the prewar "balance of power" by the fact that it includes only countries with no conceivable aggressive designs. His chief purpose in coming to Russia apparently was to satisfy himself that this was actually true before using his influence to push the system to its final conclusion. His visit was therefore of first-rate importance.

Lewis of Miners Says Labor's Hope Lies in U. S. Revolt

CHARLOTTESVILLE Va., July 10 (AP)—America must give to the world a new declaration of economic freedom, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, told the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia today.

In discussing the significance to labor of American membership in the International Labor Organization, Mr. Lewis said this step by the United States was of far-reaching import to the labor movement in America and throughout the world.

Representative Fred J. Sisson of New York and Prof. Walter E. Spahr of New York University, member of the advisory council of the American Liberty League, set the pace for another spirited discussion of the Constitution and the New Deal before another group.

Japan as a factor in the Pacific area was considered in another group which heard Charles K. Moser of the federal bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Dr. Harold Scott Quigley of the University of Minnesota and Dr. Cliffers Chesley Hubbard of Wheaton College.

Mr. Lewis said a fight is under way in the United States to overthrow "the financial and industrial autocracy, or dictatorship, which is responsible for the present deplorable condition of wage-earners and farmers.

"Unless this economic autocracy is subordinated to the public interest," he continued, "the future of our country will hold forth no real hope for labor and humanity.

"The revolution which is now in progress in America is also the hope of labor movements in other countries. They do not want Fascism nor Communism. Neither will the organized labor movement in this country accept domination and exploitation by a financial dictatorship."

Mr. Lewis reviewed trends in industry and finance which have affected organized labor in America and abroad since the World War and traced the growth of the International Labor Organization from 1919 until the United States joined it last year.

"The real significance of our entrance into the International Labor Organization," he pointed out, "may be said to be that the American labor movement has again taken up the torch of international labor leadership which was temporarily wrenched from the hands of Samuel Gompers by extraordinary and unexpected political development.

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Ten Guesses (32)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—Yes; more than 1000 miles west of Melbourne.
2—No; Joel comes before Jonah.
3—Yes.
4—No; the rule is: "Words joined to a subject by 'with,' 'together with,' 'as well as,' etc., do not affect the number of the subject." The verb should be singular, "was."
5—Yes; Cleveland has approximately 925,000, and St. Louis has 835,000.
6—No; buckram is a coarse cloth.
7—No; he is Mayor of New York City.
8—No; the distance by water from Key West to Gibraltar is 4583 miles, and from Boston it is 3487.
9—No; the equator passes about 700 miles north of Australia.
10—Yes; Greater London boasts 7,742,212, and New York 7,218,100, and Tokyo 5,311,000. Greater Berlin is fourth with 4,288,314.

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Pine and Oak Trees Ape Siamese Twins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRYON, N. C.—What is purported by experts to be one of the rarest phenomena in tree life has been discovered by A. M. Law of Spartanburg, on his estate near here where an oak tree and a pine tree have been found to be growing together in four different places.

He submitted the information, relating to the curious alliance of trees, to Cornell University experts, who promptly retaliated with the assertion that though trees of different species might appear to be growing together, they wouldn't actually be joined.

Women's Activities
In Wednesday and Friday Page

Soda Fountain Concoctions — Kitchen-Made

Fashions—Foods
In Wednesday and Friday Page

Ice Cream Sodas at the Home Counter

Delicious Cooling Drinks for Hot Summer Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HIGH summer! The whole family wishing for an ice cream soda or a chocolate malted milk or an iced sucker. And the house too deliciously cool to leave and the garden much more attractive than a ride over hot pavements to the nearest soda fountain.

But if you have a mechnical refrigerator you can serve all of these aforementioned delicacies every day, without discomfort to anyone, right from your own kitchen or service porch—and many of them can be concocted without the refrigerator, with the aid of an old-fashioned ice cream freezer or a vacuum freezer.

Ice cream sodas? Home made? I can almost see the array of motherly eyebrows that rise skeptically, and can almost hear the expectant chatter from the youthful family members as they crowd up hopefully. Ice cream sodas? How?

Of course you must have straws and tall glasses. Stock your shelves with lime rickey or your favorite flavors in soda water. We use lime rickey almost exclusively at our house because it blends so well with any flavored fruit we may wish to use. Vanilla ice cream and several jars of jam are all the other necessities.

Raspberry Soda

For a raspberry ice cream soda put
1 generous tablespoon raspberry jam into the bottom of a glass. Add
1 rounded tablespoon ice cream and beat until smooth and creamy. Drop in another
2 tablespoons of ice cream and fill the glass with lime rickey or raspberry soda water. Add a straw and, presto! you have a fizzing foaming, professional looking and tasting drink. For other flavors use strawberry jam, pineapple-apricot jam, chocolate syrup—which may be purchased in two sizes of cans—or peach jam, all prepared exactly the same as the raspberry was. We promise you they are all good. A large size bottle of lime rickey will make five large sodas.

Chocolate Malted Milk

For a nice thick chocolate-malted milk beat
3 tablespoons vanilla ice cream and
2 tablespoons chocolate-malted milk powder to a paste. Add
1 unbeaten egg,
½ pint ice cold milk and beat at a high speed. Serve immediately.

Chocolate Coated Secrets

For an occasional surprise here is a tricky little chocolate coated secret. Freeze vanilla ice cream in cubes, with a meat skewer or a match stick for a handle stuck in the center of each cube. After at least three hours freezing remove carefully from the trays with the aid of a knife dipped in hot water, and dip each cube quickly in the following luke-warm mixture:
1 large cake of sweetened chocolate melted and blended with
½ teaspoon melted parafine. Place coated cubes immediately in the refrigerator chiller tray, which has been lined with waxed paper, and leave for a half hour.

Then there are the fruit juices that can be frozen in cubes, with meat skewer handles, for iced suckers, or without handles to add a piquant flavor to a glass of lemonade; or the milk cubes which have been colored pink and which will make a glass of plain milk look much more party-like and tempting on a hot day.

Homemade Banana Split

Visit the soda fountain of a large store sometime and look over the menu. You will be surprised how simple it is to imitate some of their most popular dishes. Banana split is made with a banana, split in two lengthwise, a scoop each of vanilla and strawberry flavored ice cream, a generous amount of strawberry syrup—which you can make by beating a bit of hot water into some strawberry jam and chilling it—plus a sprinkle of chopped nuts.

Black and White, a fifteen cent luxury, is made with a large scoop of vanilla ice cream covered with chocolate syrup, a sprinkle of nuts and, on top of all, a dash of whipped cream. They are served in a low footed sherbet dish. Maple Surprise is nothing more than maple flavored ice cream covered with butterscotch syrup and chopped nuts. The syrup is made in the following way:

Cook
1 cup brown sugar with
½ cup water for 1 minute. Thicken it by adding—
½ teaspoon cornstarch dissolved in a bit of water, and cooking 3 to 5 minutes. Chill before using.

Beach-Bicycling-Sports Frock

Three-in-One Outfit of Unbleached Muslin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH New York designers like Elizabeth Hawes joyously snipping their way into fabrics that never before were considered even remotely possible as dress materials, it is no wonder that they have "discovered" unbleached muslin.

This simple, inexpensive fabric never expected to find itself with a Social Register rating, but last summer it made its first appearance at the smart beach clubs, and in gaily colored shorts or "skirts and shorts" that bicycled down Long Island lanes. Now it has extended its domain to the "semi-sports" type of frock that makes itself easily accepted for almost any informal summer daytime occasion.

So supple that it is a delight to work with, unbleached muslin also takes dyes beautifully. However, many prefer it in its natural state, enlivened by touches of "candlewick" tufting.

I made myself a dress of unbleached muslin, with matching shorts at very small expense. The unbleached muslin itself is sometimes as low as 10 cents a yard, and it is so strong that it will wear and wear even for strenuous sports use. A little ingenuity is all you need in adapting this Cinderella fabric to look as if it had just come from the work rooms of one of our leading American designers. Simplicity is the keynote of dresses that are to find themselves at home in the out-of-doors, and unbleached muslin is particularly well suited to this scheme of things.

From a New York Shop

My beach-bicycling-sports frock (I have used it for all three occasions) was copied from an unbleached muslin outfit that I saw in the "beach" section of one of the New York shops.

The shorts consisted of wide, long trousers, these being more fashionable at present than those with a skimpy cut. For these, I used a bathing suit pattern, sewing the bodice and trousers together at the waist and making a side opening on the left shoulder and down the left side. The opening extended about three inches below the waistline, and was fastened by strong snaps.

The dress itself was taken from a fitted, sleeveless pattern, with a buttoned opening all the way down the front from neckline to hem. It was not at all difficult to find a pattern that readily adapted itself with practically no changes.

Before the unbleached muslin is cut, it should be soaked to remove the sizing, which also accomplishes the purpose of pre-shrinking the fabric. Put the material in lukewarm water and let it soak all night. In the morning, rinse out in a second bath of lukewarm water to which a handful of soapflakes have been added. Then rinse the soap out thoroughly, hang up the material until it is nearly dry, and press.

I had decided on a lovely lemon yellow, to be bound with a bright and contrasting blue. But first the dress and shorts were to be made up. If dyed when finished, you don't have to bother about unwieldy material in the dye bath, and you won't have the trouble of having to match thread.

Given Its Dye Bath

When the dress was complete, except for the binding on the buttonholes and the armhole, which were both to be of the contrasting blue, I dyed it with the lemon yellow dye. Dyeing the dress is not at all hard to do. Just get a good commercial package dye, being sure that it is for cotton material, and follow the directions carefully. One package will be enough for the dress.

Now make the belt. If you cut it three inches wide, it will allow enough to turn under at the edges. Cut your belt double, narrowing it to inch width at both ends as seen in the illustration. Allow about two inches extra at each narrowed end for looping under. Turn under the edges of both pieces you have cut for the belt, and sew together with fine sewing - machine stitches. (The turned-under edges should be basted separately, then the two pieces basted together before attempting to stitch on the machine.) When your belt is completed put it in the dye bath, together with some bias strips which you will use for binding neck and armholes and buttonholes. I used only a third of a package of blue dye.

The tricky fastening is very simple to make. Remove the screw from an unvarnished wooden curtain ring and loop one narrow edge of the belt over it, sewing firmly when you have looped it back to the wide part of the belt. Make a similar loop on the other end, without attaching to the ring. Then a common wooden clothespin will slide into the open loop, pull against the ring, and hold it firm.

When the binding is sewed on, the dress is complete except for the buttons. They will be no problem if you use wooden button-molds with a single hole through the center, as I did. Binding twine was tied through the buttons, the tied ends showing on the outside and the loops being used to sew the buttons onto the dress. Sew the knots of the binding twine with strong, invisible stitches so that you won't lost any of your fascinating, unpainted wooden buttons.

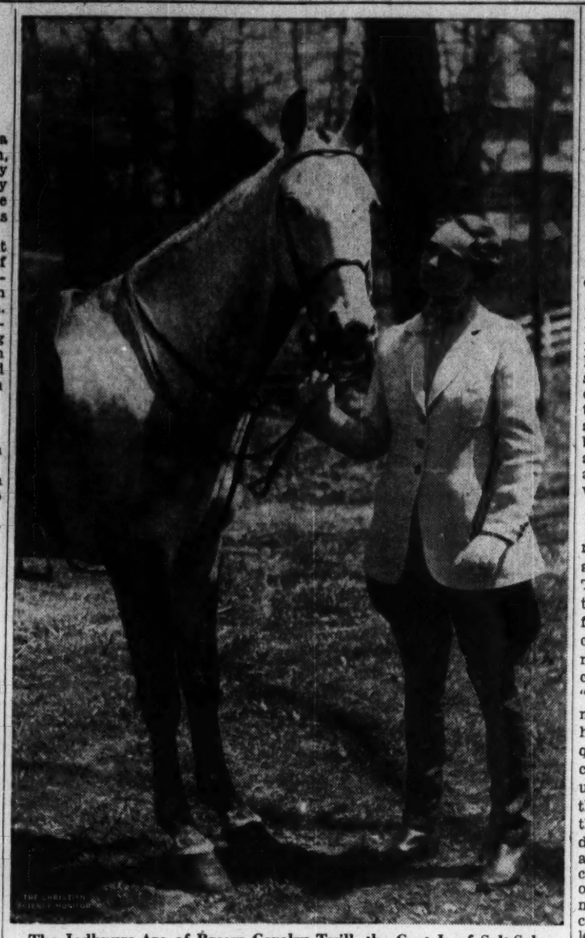
You can use almost any simple dress pattern that is becoming, for an adaptation in unbleached muslin. A friend made a simple but effective dress by spacing dots three inches apart, putting them in pencil on the natural unbleached muslin dress, and pulling alternate colors of olive green and dull orange candlewicking through the dots and cutting them fairly close to the material in a "candlewick bedspread" effect. She made a belt by twisting together two long, heavy strands of the candlewicking, sewing them firmly at both ends, and attaching to a plain, unvarnished wooden buckle. The delightful thing about these candlewick dresses is that you are given the opportunity to become your own designer.

So inexpensive is the unbleached muslin, and so supple to handle, that for years the great French dressmakers have been designing in the muslin before cutting into more expensive fabrics. Now that society is appearing "in the muslin" itself, we can all try our hand at this newly-smart fabric that costs so little.

K. Y. S.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sports Frock of Unbleached Muslin With Clothespin Fastening and Twine-Tied Wooden Buttons.



The Jodhpurs Are of Brown Cavalry Twill, the Coat Is of Salt-Sak, the Shirt, a Ratcatcher of Finely Checked Challis With Attached Neckband, and the Gloves Are Hand-Knitted of String. From the Riding Shop of B. Altman & Co.

The Equestrian Takes to Her Horse

Austere or Discreetly Amusing Are Her Riding Togs

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

DESPITE the fact that riding togs are so standardized that they are almost uniform, there is a small gap left open in the sartorial laws of the Medes and Persians, who design these outfits, through which individual taste may enter.

The classic suit this summer for town riding, show riding and formal country riding consists of jodhpurs made of cavalry twill (a combination of wool and cotton), worn with a salt-sak coat. Salt-sak is a material that looks more like crash than like anything else, but which is, nevertheless, different, being more closely woven, firmer and more smoothly surfaced. The coat is fitted, has a vent in the back, is of fingertip length, is single breasted, and has three pockets. So far, the regulations are de rigueur, but—liberty at last—one may choose between patch pockets and set-in pockets.

The Costume

The jodhpurs must be brown, the coat of a natural-linen tone and closed with dome-shaped buttons the color of the cavalry twill. Brown boots extending just above the ankle bones are worn under the cuffed jodhpurs, which are held in place by straps under the feet. Hand-knitted string gloves of heavy texture in the natural tone; a dark brown hat with a round crown and a rolled brim, either in a soft felt, a firm straw, or linen, and wearing a colored cockade on one side, continue the costume up to another liberty gap. This concerns the shirt, which may be either of a close mesh and made like a man's shirt with a soft collar and long tails to insure it against slipping up and which is available in white, natural and yellow; or a so-called ratcatcher shirt of challis in a fine check, say in beige, brick and blue. With the mesh shirt is worn most correctly a stock of printed silk or linen, which may illustrate an equestrian theme or content itself with dots, stripes, plaids or other non-story-telling motifs. The ratcatcher shirt has a scarf collar attached, tied after the manner shown in our illustration, which presents throughout just the togs we have described. Choice enters again in the matters of the belt and the crop. Braided leather is handsome and substantial, but warmer than a strip of pigskin on a summer day. The crop can be either austere or discreetly amusing. B. Altman & Co., for instance, show one whose handle is the head of a horse which opens its mouth at command—enforced by a tap on a lever.

The breaking of rules, it has been said, can be acceptably achieved only by those who know thoroughly the laws they ignore on occasions. Having demonstrated one's familiarity with the brown-and-natural harmony, it is proper, when riding is informal and rural, to wear a navy coat with jodhpurs of French blue, buff or even canary, especially for the younger person. Furthermore, cavalry twill may be superseded by washable cotton twill, that offers itself in bark, tan, yellow and white. Moreover, the coat can be discarded and also the stock. A four-in-hand is a neat substitute and a better warm-weather accessory.

Instead of jodhpurs, some women like breeches. These involve boots almost to the knees into which the breeches are tucked. Breeches are not easily available in sizes under 14.

Some impetus was given at the Tuxedo Show this spring to coats with a large overplaid, known as the Prince of Wales plaid, worn with matching coats and ties. These were effected by the younger riders, as were also the small-check tweed coats allied with light-color tweed breeches. Much excellent riding is done by juniors and even by children, and although their togs must follow closely adult models, because these have been designed for the fullest comfort, both of rider and horse, to promote a good seat and such balance of body and positions of legs and hands as facilitate control, both in ordinary circumstances and in emergencies, nevertheless, bright colors and such informalities as turtleneck jerseys are sensible and attractive for our youngsters when they are riding in the country.

For Dude Ranches

The riding get-ups for dressy dude ranches are absurd—delightfully and with determination, absurd. Their slogan might be, "The Worse, the Better." Blue jeans or, what are far more interesting, long, boxy chamois coats, fringed and decorated with red frogs are worn with chamois trousers, also fringed. The "western boots," which come to the middle of the legs and wear cuban heels, instead of flat ones, are frequently adorned with cutouts of colored leathers. The trousers usually sacrifice the fine effect of their bottom fringes by plunging into these boots, but there is no rule; dude ranches do not uphold Medes and Persians but the elsewhere discredited "rugged individualism," and occasionally the fringed nether garments play disrespectfully and concealingly over the polychrome leather patchwork. Patchwork, and even the rainbow, grow pale, however, in the presence of the bandanna-like scarfs that drape the necks of these dramatic riders. Their color standard is discord, clash. It was amusing to find in the dude ranch department of a sports shop, a series of gauze handkerchiefs, strident as cymbals, with borders of wigwams and fierce Indians in towering feather headdresses, meekly labeled, "Made in Japan." Ten-gallon hats surmount these outfits.

And Remember This, Too

Comfortable under garments for riding are a pantie girdle or else an under shirt and pair of panties.

Riders have sometimes complained that the trees which they keep in their boots are destructive of the leather and of the stitching, because they shut out the air. A new model is on the market which is said to overcome this criticism by providing for air circulation.

Magistrate and Social Worker

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Victoria

THE Australian Women's Committee of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association has a capable honorary secretary in Mrs. Julia Rapke. Although actively engaged in many social welfare organizations in Melbourne, she can still find time for the study of the international questions which are debated in the Pan-Pacific Conferences held at stated times throughout the world.

Mrs. Julia Rapke has received the Commission of the Peace (J. P.) and sits regularly in the Court of Petty Sessions. She holds the office of Special Magistrate to the Children's Court; is on the executive committee of the Magistrates' Association; and was recently appointed chairman of the Children's Court Bench. Joining the committee of the Victorian Women's Citizens Movement some years ago, Mrs. Rapke became its Honorary Secretary, later being elected to the Board of the Australian Federation of Women Voters.

Greatly interested in debating, and a fluent speaker, Mrs. Rapke is frequently requested to give addresses in many parts of Victoria to encourage women to fit themselves for responsible citizenship by the study of social, political, and economic subjects. She is keenly alive to the needs of youth and has been interested in girl guides and scouts, Children's Cinema Council, holding executive positions on the committee.

Because of the vast distances between the groups, the Australian Women's Council of the Pan-Pacific Association has evolved an efficient working committee who have set up State subcommittees to expedite special functions and methods of work.

Study circles have been organized in different States. Thus when the topics of discussion chosen by plebiscite are received in Australia, they will be circulated and studied in preparation for the Pan-Pacific Conference. The Australian Women's Committee is represented by organizations that are fully federalized, including the Australian Federations of University Women, of Women Voters, the combined Council of Women Teachers of the Federated Association, the National Council of Women, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Women's International League for peace and freedom. This is a truly comprehensive representation which will study the international questions to be discussed in 1937 in the conference to be held in either Canada or Japan.

Mrs. Julia Rapke, Secretary of the Australian Women's Committee of the Pan-Pacific Women's Association

Favorite Recipes

In Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Corn and Oyster Casserole

Drain
1 pint or 1 can oysters. Beat until light
2 eggs. Fold into beaten eggs
1 can corn. Place alternate layers of oysters and corn in buttered casserole. A little of the liquor from the oysters may be added to the mixture for flavor if desired.
Salt and pepper to taste. Cover with bread crumbs and dot with butter. Bake in a medium oven (400° F.) about one-half hour. Serves four.

Casserole of Salmon

Remove outside skin and crush bones of
1 can salmon. Add
1 cup cooked celery, cut fine. Place salmon and celery in casserole. Cover with
1 cup white sauce. If celery is cooked especially for the casserole use any residue liquor from the celery in making the white sauce.
Salt and pepper to taste. Cover with cracker crumbs and dot with butter. Brown in oven (400° F.) about 20 minutes. Serves four.

Casserole of Cauliflower

Wash and separate flowerets from
1 head cauliflower. Cook until soft in very little water. Place cauliflower in casserole. Grate
1 cup American cheese. Add
½ cup grated cheese to
1 cup white sauce. Pour over cauliflower. Shake remaining cheese over the top and place in medium oven (400° F.) 20 to 30 minutes. Sprinkle with paprika before serving. Serves four.

Mrs. M. L., Washington

What three dishes are favorites in your family? Why not take a family vote and send us the results—the recipes—for printing in this column? Only please have pity on your editor and write the recipes in our form and on only one side of the paper. And also, although we print only initials and state, be sure to include your name and address for our files.

Leftover Frosting

Leftover boiled white frosting will keep in a bowl several days if covered with a wet cloth.

Mrs. A. S. W., Washington

Soviets Sponsor Gay Colors

Attractive Dresses to Replace Drab Garments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

MILLIONS of Russian women, who have urged in vain for years that Soviet state industry provide them with attractive dresses of good materials, are showing intense interest in the new "House of Models" established in Moscow early this year to revolutionize the women's clothing industry, which has now held its first "Working Women's Fashion Show."

The "House of Models" is part of the present movement to make Soviet Russia outwardly more attractive. The Kremlin's stern rulers told the people in 192" that they must get along with the barest necessities until the basis for heavy industry and the Red Army had been completed. Last year the Communists announced that Russia's "drab period" was nearing an end.

A systematic movement started to encourage gaiety and the appearance of gaiety. A "window-dressing trust" was created in Moscow and other cities to brighten shop windows. The people were urged to learn the foxtrot and waltz, and the state subsidized musical comedies, farces and circuses. The cinema industry was instructed to produce lighter films. The slogan of "cultured trade" was introduced, and soon dozens of new shops appeared, with better service and goods than any which had existed since the end of "Nep" (New Economic Policy).

At last the demand for more attractive women's clothes is being seriously heeded. It is characteristic of present Soviet tendencies that the "Soviet aristocracy" is being served first. There are already several dress shops in Moscow which produce creditable garments. But they charge 300 rubles for a dress, and obviously are beyond reach of working women who earn from 80 to 150 rubles a month.

The "House of Models" has several designers who were sent to America to study mass production. They have already designed more than 400 models which are being sent to textile and garment factories in all parts of the Soviet Union. These designs are intended to replace the poor imitations of cheap European models with which Soviet women have had to be content for the last seven years.

Attractive dresses for women will do as much as anything else to brighten the appearance of Soviet Russia. The drab garments of women here have provided a striking contrast to visitors coming from Europe or America. And they will equally brighten the spirits of Russian women and girls, who have contrived by a variety of makeshifts to make themselves as attractive as they could. Foreign women living in Moscow are made self-conscious by the constant attention their clothes attract.

The "House of Models" proposes as its slogan: "The Best-Dressed Working Women in the World." It is preparing exhibits of new designs for factories, offices and parks. But it will have to remodel completely the existing Soviet garment factories to achieve its ambitious slogan.

D. B.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Free From Hard Crust

When keeping leftover cereal for the next day's use, or cornmeal mush to be fried, I cover it with water before putting it in the refrigerator. This keeps it free from the hard crust that forms if it is dry.

Washing Spinach

I find that if spinach is washed in warm water it will lose all the sand and grit immediately, and can be cooked right away without soaking.

Leftover Pie Crust

To keep leftover pie crust (unbaked) from getting hard on top I rub a little oil or melted butter over the top before putting it in the refrigerator.

Fresh Parsley

I have kept parsley green and fresh for over a month in a paper bag in the refrigerator. It should be put in dry, however.

(Mrs.) L. F. S., New Jersey

They Go a Long Way

To make leftovers go a long way cut any meat into thin slices, immerse in batter and fry. Serve with potato chips.

Another Way With Batter

When you have a grilled steak, order a little more than you need and use it next day as follows. Make a batter and pour a quarter of it in a tin (as for Yorkshire Pudding), add meat cut in small pieces and add seasoning. Bake for a few minutes until set then add the rest of the batter and bake 40 minutes. A very small quantity of steak is needed and the result is good. (Miss) K. E. B., England

Inexpensive Towels

I make attractive kitchen towels from flour sacks by bleaching the lettering out and finishing the edges with a ¾-inch binding of gingham, or any washable material that harmonizes with the color scheme.

More Kitchen Utensils

Pretty and useful kitchen jars have been made from pint size mayonnaise or preserve jars, glass tops for percolators fit them and they can be decorated to match the other kitchen utensils.

Creamed Asparagus

When making creamed asparagus from canned asparagus and evaporated milk use the water from the asparagus can to dilute the milk. It gives the sauce a richer flavor.

(Mrs.) E. D. S., Massachusetts

Jiffy Icing

To ice a cake in a hurry, I put a five-cent plain chocolate bar on a cake just out of the oven. This melts itself. If one wants a special icing, another bar may be added. By this time the cake will have cooled enough so that this chocolate bar will not melt as quickly and will retain its little squares and decorate it.

Mrs. J. M. H., Canada

Ballad of Kitchen Vegetables

Erstwhile of pots and pans I sang. Today
Of garden stuff and such I make my lay.
I laud the rough red beet; the curling chard,
The cabbage, with its head serenely hard;
The purple-banded turnip; and the green
Fat-podded pea; the slender, crisp string bean.
I praise the deep-fringed carrot, orange-bright;
Young bantam corn, the epicure's delight;
The warty squash (within, all white and gold);
The plump tomato, full as it can hold
Of luscious juice, to tempt the temperate;
The parsnip, sweeter as the year grows late.

They carry to my kitchen (whether brought
From garden or from grocer) thought on thought
Of thanks to those who nurtured them, with toil,
And drew, for me, rich goodness from the soil.

MARGARET ASHMUN

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Midnight Song to The Yukon

IT IS easy for a solitary watcher on its bank to fancy things about the Yukon River, stream of enchantment and mystery, lord of the North Country. Seated at the water's edge, let us say at twelve o'clock on a June night, the river watcher feels a desire to find some explanation of the secret of the Yukon's mighty, pulsing existence. Anciently, the Alaskan Indians accounted for the greater phenomena of their land as the work of the Big Man, a mythical being of gigantic stature and stupendous achievements. "Big Man—he make it," explained everything. If the Big Man walked across soggy, rain-soaked ground, the hollows left by his footprints became a chain of lakes. The low red sunset was merely the reflection of the Big Man's campfire! No doubt the Yukon, according to the native, owes its existence to the Big Man who, while reclining at his ease, marked idly on the ground with a colossal forefinger and gouged out the river bed.

So wide is the bed of the Yukon that the farther shore dims in purple shadow, and all objects, save the Rampart Mountains, seem by comparison dwarfed and unimportant. The mighty river, hastening through its canyon to the sea, is bank-full, for June is spring in the Yukon country. Flowing with changeless tempo and rhythm to give itself at last to the restless, icy Bering, the river moves with apparent awareness of its destiny. To the observer on its bank, it appears engrossed in its ceaseless giving.

And it gives with a song. The combined waters from boundless wastes of melting snow, from crystal streams far up in the mountains, are harmonized into a sonorous paean of praise.

* * *

AT ALL TIMES the river stirs the imagination, but the sunrise-sunset spectacle of midnight climaxes all other phases. Slowly, above the jagged range of mountains which defines the farther shore, appears the midnight sun, a paten of bright gold, laden with brilliant color for the waiting sky. Soon the whole pale vault glows into cerise-gold-mauve-green light. Shimmering rose, and savage flame-red blaze like a great fire. At once the surface of the Yukon, a magic mirror for the radiant sky, reflects with complete fidelity the color splendor high above. Tiny wavelets wear a satin sheen; iridescent ripples, like giant fishes' scales, glimmer near the edge; fiery crimson burns in smooth pools.

While sky and water shine with incredible beauty, the sun disappears behind a high peak and again there is sunset. The light dims subtly, and the sky gleams like the inside of a shell; then it deepens, and mysterious depths of lavender and purple and ineffable blue shade the Yukon. Once more the sun slips into view and appears to cling to the highest peak, with sky and water again blazing like a conflagration.

* * *

DIFFERENT FROM THE ordinary quiet of a peaceful day is the ecstatic hush of the hour. Nevertheless, with the utter peace and quiet comes no languor of human response. Instead, it rouses to intenser awareness, with the onlooker poised to catch the implication of each fleeting moment. Nothing disturbs the changeless calm. Not even a malamute dog, prone near the Arctic Circle to waken distant night echoes, has the effrontery to mar that serenity with a complaining howl. The Indian children have at last subsided and fallen asleep in convenient corners, although summertime on the Yukon is a season of *laissez faire* with the natives; and at almost any hour of the night a child may be observed to wander silently along the river bank, intent on some vague thinking of his own. Quite possibly he is watching the great moving light pageant on the water, storing away in his small brown head some vivid color pictures to gaze upon in memory during the dark cold winter.

* * *

AS THE SUNSET-SUNRISE spectacle begins to dim, an old Indian woman steps from her cabin and walks up-stream. After seating herself near the water's edge and still facing upstream, she begins a strange chant. There are pathos and dignity and a mysterious element, impossible to evaluate, in that midnight song to the Yukon. As the colors fade from the water, the song comes to an end. The sun, like a gold balloon escaped from its mooring on the tallest peak, floats higher into the sky. It is suddenly broad day in the middle of the night! Like the Indian children, an adult prowler on the bank of the river has no common-sense reason for staying awake and steals quietly away. Alas! prosaic ordinary day has arrived—time, indeed, to say good-night to the Yukon and slink off to sleep.

A. F.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CYPRESS TREES ON A ROMAN ROAD

REACHING the farthest corners of an empire as large as the United States, and serving a population of about a hundred millions, the Roman roads made the empire a successful melting pot, binding together people racially different. The Appian Way, as it stretches southward from Rome, flanked by graceful cypress trees, stands today as a symbol of that once great system of roads over which moved the communication and transport of the Roman Empire.

Those countries of Europe which came under the dominion of the empire owe the framework of their present road system to that laid down by the Roman engineers centuries ago. The Roman road was first of all a piece of building just as were the aqueducts, the baths, and the other public buildings of the great cities. The work was monumental, and when we consider the distances covered, their permanence, the absence of machinery from construction, and the speed with which they were built, these roads stand as the greatest engineering feat of the ancient world.

There road-makers were military engineers. As imperial armies advanced, roads were constructed for subsequent troop movements to adequately patrol the country. Where possible, the roads follow the shortest distance between two points, sometimes planned without windings for a three or four days' march, to minimize opportunity for ambush. If a swamp intervened, causeways and bridges were flung straight across it, stone being brought at times hundreds of miles. Small and sharp rises were cut through. Roads were perfectly graded to shed water; and where possible they were constructed as a raised platform above the surrounding country, furnishing a view that checked sudden attack. Expense was never considered, for they proved themselves worth any price to Rome. The system that resulted endured several hundred years after the breakdown of the empire, and then crumbled in places only because men of the Dark Ages lacked the ability and energy to keep that system in repair.

"The law of right thinking"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MAN who made his living by writing was advised by his physician to give up his work for a long period. He had complained of severe stomach trouble, and had stated that he was no longer able to think clearly. On the following day, seated at his desk, he pondered the subject. He had amassed considerable money, but found himself in middle life fearful, sick, and discouraged. Conspicuous on his desk was a card on which was printed in large black type the single word "Think!" He had prided himself on being a thinker, and had maintained that thinking was an art which should be more generally cultivated. Analyzing his predicament, he concluded that there had been something wrong with his method of cultivation, and thereupon resolved to find out in what way he had been remiss. This led him to investigate Christian Science—a procedure which resulted in a radical change in his thinking. He regained his health and acquired happiness such as he had not before experienced.

This incident serves to illustrate the importance of correct or spiritual thinking. The fact that thought has a direct bearing on human health is becoming better known, but it is not yet given the consideration it deserves. Christ Jesus said (Matthew 6:25), "Take no thought for your life," and he taught and demonstrated that health is attained by looking away from matter to Spirit as the source of all good; but the majority of people still strive to attain and maintain health by various material means, such as exercise, hygiene, and diet. All such methods direct thought to the body, and so conflict with the teachings of Christ Jesus in that respect. Unquestionably, the recorded sayings of our Master were inspired by divine wisdom; and Christian Science makes it clear that his teachings are practical and need to be followed in order to keep men happy and well. He clearly indicated that his followers should learn to think in terms of Spirit instead of matter. His Sermon on the Mount, in particular, is a call for thought to be directed away from personality and self to divine Principle and unselfed love. To think contrary to the Master's teachings and expect to attain and maintain health and true happiness, must result in disappointment. The effect is, as he pointed out, comparable to building a house on the sand.

Mankind today appears to be deeply engrossed in material thinking. Consequently there is much unrest in the world, much dissatisfaction, much struggling for material things, and, in particular, much fear—fear for the body, fear concerning the future, fear of loss, of lack, of disaster, fear of aggression and oppression—all culminating in various types of ill health and other discordant conditions. Whatever the error, it is based on ignorance—ignorance of God, the one and only Mind, and of man as God's idea or perfect expression. This ignorance is the "mist" mentioned in the second chapter of Genesis.

Christian Science dispels the mist of ignorance, and wondrously unfolds to the human consciousness man's God-bestowed dominion over all material conditions. It is obvious that ignorance has no law to support it; therefore it may readily be seen that the effects of ignorance fade into nothingness in the clear light of spiritual understanding. How worth while then, yes, how necessary, to seek spiritual understanding, whereby is revealed man's true status, and whereby one can learn to have one's thinking directed always by divine law!

Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated the power of true thinking, and Christian Science fully elucidates the law which he utilized to govern his every thought and act. This divine, demonstrable law has always existed, is always available; it operates always with beneficial effect to the receptive thought, and it is eternally changeless. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 41), the following words occur in the address of a former President of The Mother Church: "No one can change the law of Christian metaphysics, the law of right thinking, nor in any wise alter its effects. It is a forever fact that the meek and lowly in heart are blessed and comforted by divine Love. If the proud are lonely and uncomforted, it is because they have thoughts adverse to the law of love."

Christian Science enables men to be ever watchful over their thinking. As the student of this Science sees the discords about him as the baneful effects of "thoughts adverse to the law of love," he guards his health and promotes his happiness by striving continually to keep his own thought in accord with divine law. Also, he is ready, whenever the opportunity occurs, to give encouragement and assistance to those who are struggling against the effects of their false material concepts. Thinking that is not in accord with divine law is unstable, unsatisfying, illusory, deceptive. Right thinking is ordered and directed by divine Principle, the one supreme, governing intelligence, and leads onward and upward, conferring spiritual power and dominion.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 117), "Obedience is the offspring of Love; and Love is the Principle of unity, the basis of all right thinking and acting; it fulfils the law." Unlimited spiritual power is available through progressive steps in understanding and applying "the law of right thinking."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"LA LEY DEL PENSAR CORRECTO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

AUN hombre que estaba ganando su vida por medio de su pluma, le fué dado el consejo médico de interrumpir su trabajo literario por un período prolongado. Se había quejado de cierto padecimiento grave del estómago y de una dificultad de pensar claramente. Al día siguiente, cuando estaba sentado otra vez en su despacho, se puso a meditar sobre estas cosas. Había acumulado gran cantidad de dinero; pero ahora se encontraba en la flor de su vida, temeroso, enfermo y desalentado. Allí en su mesa, en lugar visible había una tarjeta, en la cual se leía en letras grandes y negras: "¡Piensa!" El se había jactado de ser un pensador y había mantenido, que el pensar era un arte que debiera cultivarse mucho más generalmente. Analizando sus dificultades, llegó a la conclusión que algo debía haber sido erróneo en su método de cultivar aquel arte de pensar, y resolvió averiguar en qué había consistido su error. Esto le indujo a hacer una investigación de la Ciencia Cristiana—lo cual produjo un cambio radical en su modo de pensar. Recobró su salud y logró un estado de felicidad tal como no lo había conocido antes.

Este caso demuestra la importancia de pensar correcta y espiritualmente. El hecho de que el modo de pensar tiene una influencia directa sobre la salud de los hombres, se va reconociendo más generalmente, pero no se le da aún la atención que merece. Cristo Jesús dijo (San Mateo 6:25): "No os afanéis por vuestra vida", y él enseñó y demostró que la salud se gana apartando la vista de la materia y mirando hacia el Espíritu como causa de todo lo bueno. Pero la mayoría de la gente se esfuerza todavía por lograr y mantener la salud por diversos medios materiales, tales como ejercicios, higiene y régimen. Todos estos métodos dirigen el pensamiento al cuerpo, y así contradicen las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús en este respecto. Es indiscutible que las palabras de nuestro Maestro, que nos han sido transmitidas, fueron inspiradas por la sabiduría divina; y la Ciencia Cristiana explica que sus enseñanzas son prácticas y deben aplicarse, para mantener a los hombres felices y sanos. Indicó claramente que sus discípulos debieran aprender a pensar en términos del Espíritu más bien que de la materia. Especialmente su Sermón del Monte es como una llamada a nuestro pensamiento para apartarse de la personalidad humana y del yo propio y dirigirse hacia el Principio divino y el amor altruísta. Si se piensa en oposición a las doctrinas del Maestro, esperando, sin embargo, alcanzar y mantener salud y felicidad verdadera, se llevará un desengaño. El efecto, como él mismo lo señaló, se pudiera comparar a lo que sucedería, si uno edificase una casa sobre la arena. La humanidad parece hoy día estar profundamente envuelta en un modo de pensar material. Por consiguiente, hay mucha inquietud en el mundo, mucho descontento, una gran lucha por las cosas materiales, y sobre todo mucho temor—temor con respecto al cuerpo, temor con respecto al porvenir, temor de pérdida, de pobreza, de desastre, temor de agresión y de opresión—todos culminando en varios tipos de mala salud u otras condiciones discordantes. Cualquiera que sea el error, se funda invariablemente en la ignorancia de Dios como la Mente única y del hombre como idea y expresión perfecta de Dios. Esta ignorancia es la "neblina" de que se habla en el capítulo segundo del libro de Génesis.

La Ciencia Cristiana disipa la neblina de la ignorancia, y expone a la conciencia humana de una manera maravillosa el dominio sobre todas las circunstancias materiales que Dios ha otorgado al hombre. Es evidente que la ignorancia no tiene ley que la soporte; por eso se puede comprender fácilmente, que los efectos de la ignorancia se desvanecen convirtiéndose en nada, bajo la clara luz del entendimiento espiritual. ¡Cuán importante es, pues, cuán necesario, buscar el entendimiento espiritual, por el cual se revela el estado verdadero del hombre, y por el cual uno puede aprender a dejar que su pensamiento sea gobernado siempre por la ley divina!

Cristo Jesús enseñó y demostró el poder de pensar en armonía con la verdad, y la Ciencia Cristiana explica plenamente la ley que él empleó para dirigir cada pensamiento y cada acto suyo. Esta ley divina y demostrable siempre ha existido y está al alcance nuestro a todo tiempo; opera siempre beneficiosamente sobre el pensamiento receptivo, y es inmutable, eternamente. En su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (pág. 41) ocurren las palabras siguientes en el discurso de un antiguo Presidente de la Iglesia Madre: "Nadie puede alterar la ley de las metafísicas cristianas, la ley del pensar correcto, ni cambiar sus efectos de manera alguna. Es un hecho eterno que los mansos, los humildes de corazón, son bendecidos y consolados por el Amor divino. Si los orgullosos están solitarios y no reciben consuelo, esto es porque tienen pensamientos adversos a la ley del amor."

La Ciencia Cristiana habilita a los hombres para velar constantemente sobre sus pensamientos. Puesto que el adherente de esta Ciencia reconoce las discordias a su alrededor como los efectos perniciosos de "pensamientos adversos a la ley del amor", protege su salud y acrecienta su felicidad procurando de continuo mantener su pensamiento en armonía con la ley divina. Está dispuesto también, cuando la ocasión se presente, a dar aliento y prestar ayuda a los que estén luchando con los efectos de sus falsos conceptos materiales. El pensar que no está en armonía con la ley divina es inestable, descontento, ilusorio, engañador. El pensar correcto se ordena y dirige por el Principio divino, la única inteligencia que gobierna con supremacía, y que nos lleva adelante y hacia arriba, concediendo poder y dominio espiritual.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (pág. 117): "La obediencia es el vástago del Amor; y el Amor es el Principio de la unidad, la base de todo pensar correcto y todo obrar correcto; cumple la ley." El poder espiritual ilimitado se alcanza por medio de pasos progresivos en el entendimiento y la aplicación de "la ley del pensar correcto".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Letters for the Sky to Read

IF THE snow were wet, or still falling, so that we knew we could not go out, we would lean all together on the low nursery window-sill, staring out across the road to the orchard, our eyes made dizzy by the constant slow flakes as they floated down and by to settle. Four pairs of eyes were not enough to notice all, nor four excited voices enough to announce all the novelties, the birds that flew down, the solitary waggon that drew by, the depth of the snow in the wheel-tracks, or in the scoop-shaped laurel leaves immediately underneath us, or how it piled up against the window-glass, or how the millions of grey specks fought one another in the sky above the elm tops. We lived then, except for our mere bodies, in the world outside; games and books and fire were all forgotten while we gave our souls over to the snow. . . . The wonder of it, the nearness now, the whiteness, the brightness, the way you screwed your eyes up, the tidyness of the world! At first it was pleasure enough just to walk on it, feeling your feet sink in, and the squeak and crunch of your steps; then to run, careless whether you were on path or grass, the great delight being to make your tracks in snow that had not been imprinted before, to run scattering and then to stop and look back at the way you had written in the snow. Once, I remember, we looked over a gate with a great sloping field as white as a giant's sheet of notepaper, and we climbed into this field and ran wildly, writing our names with our feet in giant letters for the sky to read. . . .

The sky was darker than the land; indoors through windows the light struck upwards to the ceiling instead of downwards to the floor; out of doors our hands and faces looked brown and rosy in contrast with the whiteness of the snow; our voices had no echoes, our games, our world, our characters were all necessarily different from those of the ordinary week-day world. There was nothing that the miracle did not change, and nothing, however trivial, which was not impressed with twice its normal significance upon minds intoxicated with the white excitement. So it was then, and so it is today; for if the truth be told there is a child in everyone when snow is about, and the word *snow* is richer in youthful associations than almost any other English word.—WALTER DE LA MARE, in "Early One Morning." (London: Faber & Faber.)

Each City Has Its Tune

WHILE Twinkle was still in her pram days I used to look forward with immense anticipation to the time when I should be able to take her out: and in that sense taking her out meant showing her my beloved London. For although I love nature and all her ways, although mountains stir me, and the sea, and rocky coasts against which the sea breaks, and the Thames's gentle backwaters, yet at heart I am a creature of cities: for me they make life beat quicker.

Most of the great cities of the world I know. Each one of them has a different tune, a different colour, a different smell. To me San Francisco is honey-coloured, it smells of oranges, its tune is a lively dance; in no town have I ever seen so many lovely and happy-looking faces. Tokyo is a queer mixture of romance and realism. Budapest will always smile through her tears, while Berlin's laughter will always be a trifle solemn. The charm of Paris has never deeply touched me, except when I have stood watching the lights along the Seine. Singapore I found oddly familiar on my first visit; I felt I had been there before. . . .

All these, and many others, I have known, and enjoyed in different ways. But although I have dallied with many, London remains my love. And while Twinkle had been bred in the country she had been born in London: in Victoria Square, . . . and had first taken the air in St. James's Park. I looked forward with excitement to the day when I could show her round and make her love London as much as I.

I suppose she was about five when I took her to London for the first time. I had an odd but compelling desire to take her by myself. Twinkle's mother was very understanding about this; Nanny extremely dubious. Nanny (it was plain) had no confidence in my ability to look after her. But I did; and we had a marvellous time. It was not a highbrow afternoon: we went to the circus at Olympia, travelling thither from Paddington, by Twinkle's special request, in an orange taxi that took her fancy. . . . Most of the time she sat on my knee. I can see her plump fingers now, twisting with excitement. She loved the horses, but an imitation of Charlie Chaplin in the flesh made her hoot with laughter and that fine old man, Whimsical Walker, came and said a word to her and showed her his poker quite close. We had time for a ride on the roundabouts, and on the journey home we had a carriage to ourselves and played a cheerful game, pulling all the blinds down, then letting them up in port and starboard broadsides, and after that drew pictures with our fingers on the misty window-panes. Yes, that was a good day.—OWEN RUTTER, in "One Fair Daughter." (London: Gollancz.)

On Eagles' Wings

EVER since, when a boy I scaled with my brother Lord Coleridge, the face of the Raven Rock in the Buckland woods which hang over the river Dart, I became in spirit a mountaineer. It was no great climb, but the sense of achievement in the face of danger, and the purview of the deep valley beneath with its rushing stream below, gave me a sense of triumphant pleasure that I have often courted since. For, if I see a hill, I am seized with a desire to get to the top and see over the other side. . . .

I remember, when a stripling, being taken by a verger up Salisbury steeple, and, being lazy, he told me to go up the last ladder inside, and open the window to see the view. I did so, and saw that I could climb outside to the top by means of iron rungs, and in a few moments I was standing on the very apex holding on to the vane. I feasted on the glorious expanse of the Wiltshire downs, while the swifts spun round below me uttering their high notes in a mad chase, and the jackdaws cried to each other from their fastnesses in the grey stones. It was a memorable and joyous reverie from which I was roused by the shouts of the verger as he thrust his frightened face out of the window below me. An extra tip stifled his grumbles as we descended to earth, and I felt rich from a new experience. . . .

It is only in comparatively recent times that men like Thoreau, Jefferies, and Hudson have broken through the reticence which seemed to have tied the tongue of all but poets and revealed to us their emotional experience. The ancients saw no beauty in mountains: to the Greeks their value was strategic alone, and the top of Olympus was too remote to be anything but the abode of the gods. Mr. Arnold Lunn, however, tells us that Marti found an inscription in Greek cut in the rock on the top of the Stockhorn, "The love of mountains is best," but that must have been the work of an exceptional enthusiast. To the Romans they were "horrid," and mere barriers to be crossed, and their poets saw beauty mainly in plains and cultivated country. To the Jews, bless them! came the true inspiration of the hills: the very names of Sinai, Horeb, Carmel and Lebanon, come to the tongue like a blessing, and their tables of stone came from a hilltop.

It was from his solitary walks amid his native hills that Wordsworth was inspired to give us his Prelude and Excursion, and though we may not ourselves be great poets, great heights give us a joyous thrill unmatched in nature. I have received impressions during solitary climbs that are incommunicable on the flat, thoughts I would fain tell to a sympathetic companion, but had he been there I should probably have been silent.—GILBERT COLERIDGE, in "Some and Sundry." (London: Constable.)

Figurehead

(Provincetown)

SHE, who at the prow
Leaned to the sea
In its every mood,
Who triumphed with fishermen
In conquest of storms
Or excellence of catch,
Has reached her last port
At a harborside house.
Rigid waves of black hair
Frame her Portuguese beauty;
A gilded blue fichu is looped
On a dress still resplendent
With carved folds
Of salt-softened pink.
But there is nothing
To appease her eye
Save the interwoven
Flight of gulls;
Or the boughless forest of masts
At the greening piers.

MARION BROWNELL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months... $2.25
Six Months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Steady, Upward Movement in Stock Market Still Under Way

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Favorites Edge Forward To New High Prices

By Forrest Price

Where do we go from here? That is the question traders and investors were asking today.

Current price movements give no answer.

Stocks moved forward again in orderly fashion.

But gains were not large. The closing was firm.

Altogether it was a pretty comfortable market if not a big one.

Total transfers aggregated about 1,100,000 shares.

The market favorites edged into new high ground without much effort.

Advances were not confined to any particular group. Steels, utilities, rails and specialties joined the upward procession.

Price recessions here and there were mostly due to profit-taking.

Among the steels moderate advances were made by Jones & Laughlin preferred, National Steel, Sloss Sheffield common and preferred, Gulf States Steel and Wheeling Steel preferred. Youngstown preferred moved forward nearly 4 points to a new high.

American Telephone rose a good fraction to a new high and then sold off a point or so under yesterday's closing.

A miscellaneous assortment of stocks making fairly good gains included Atchison, Delaware & Hudson, Newberry, Pacific Lighting, Safeway, Franklin Simon preferred, Cutler Hammer, Worthington Pump A and Allied Stores preferred.

United Fruit had another unexplained drop of more than 4 points.

Other losers were Columbia Carbon certificates, Cuban American Sugar preferred, Air Reduction, Mullins preferred and U. S. Gypsum preferred.

There were more gains than losses in the bond market. The general tone was steady.

Wheat, after an advance due to crop scare, closed irregular. Cotton was quiet, prices moving narrowly. Bar silver and gold were up in London. Rubber, sugar and hide futures were steady. Copper was firmer in the foreign market.

The long wished-for improvement in the heavy industries is being brought about in a very satisfactory manner. The weekly report of Iron Age issued today says that steel production, following the Independence Day curtailment, has rebounded to 36½ per cent of capacity, contrasted with an average of only 32 per cent last week.

At this time last year ingot output was at the rate of 27 per cent. The difference in the production pace, says the review, does not fully measure the improvement in the industry's position over what it was a year ago. "At that time," according to the review, "producers' customers were loaded up with swollen inventories which had been accumulated in anticipation of price advances. Today, buyers' stocks are relatively light and, in some instances, actually subnormal because of postponement of purchases for possible price advantage."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Prev	Yr Ago
Stock Exch	½%	½%	1%
Curb Exch renewal rate	¾%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	68⅜c	68¼c	32¼c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked
60-90 days	¾	⅝@ ¾
4 months	¾	⅝@ ½
5-6 months	¾	½@ ¾

London Quotations

	Bid	Asked
Short bills	⅝@ ⅜	⅝@ ⅜
3 mos bills	⅝@ ⅜	⅝@ ⅜
Bar silver	31½d	30¼d
Bar gold	140s 1d	140s 7d

Boston Quotations

	Bid	Asked
Call money	1%	1½%
Com paper	1%@2	2 @2½
Time money	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Bucharest	4½%
Berne	2½	Budapest	4½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	2	Helsingfors	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	6
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Madrid	6
New York	1½	Oslo	3½
Philadelphia	2	Paris	4
Richmond	2	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Riga	5½
St. Louis	2	Rome	3½
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	4
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today		
Sterling:	12:15 p. m.	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.96¼	$4.98⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.96⅜	4.98¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0663½	.0664¾	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1689	.1695	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2380½	.3290	.3267
Italy—lira	.0825	.0826½	.0891
Germany—mark	.4038	.4043	.4033
Holland—florin	.6815	.6838	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2558	.2562	.4537
Norway—krone	.2491	.2502	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2204	.2222	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1374	.1377	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0095	.0095	.0220
Austria—schilling	.1900	.1900	.2382
Czechoslovakia—crown	.0420	.0420	.0418
Finland—finn'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2973	.2973	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0102	.0102	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0229	.0229	.0208
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3305	.3308	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0555	.0555	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2371	.2375	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8128	.8142	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2918	.2925	.8440
India—rupee	.3745	.3759	.6180
Java—florin	.6855	.6868	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.5013	.5063	*
Shanghai—dol	.3937½	.3869	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5787½	.5813	.9613
Philippine Islnds—peso	.4963	.4963	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9987½	.99¾	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2790	.2790	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Steel Scrap Prices

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—The Iron Age composite price for steel scrap during the current week remains unchanged at $10.75 a ton, but the market was said to have a very strong undertone.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 10	Last July 9
59	51	2f	Acme Steel	400	59	58	58½	58½
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	2800	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	100	32	32	32	..
11⅞	8	.15b	Addressograph	700	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
10¼	4½	..	Advance Rumely	3500	10⅜	10	10⅜	9¾
147	104⅜	3f	Air Reduction	400	146½	145⅜	146¼	145
20½	15⅜	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	400	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16⅜
12¾	6⅜	7	Alleghany pr pf (h)	100	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	..
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	300	1⅞	1⅞	1	..
30½	21	.15b	Allegheny Steel	100	28½	28½	28½	28½
10	125	6*	Allied Chem	700	150½	158⅝	159½	158⅝
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	125¼	125¼	125¼	..
6¾	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	3400	5¼	4⅞	5¼	4⅞
25¾	12	..	Allis Chalmers	3500	25¾	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝
61⅞	49	3f	Allied Stores pf	400	61⅛	61¼	61⅞	61¼
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	400	65¾	64¾	65¾	65
57¾	41½	2	Am Ch Del	200	46¼	46¼	46¼	45¼
28¼	13½	..	Am Bank Note	2300	27¾	27⅜	27¾	27¼
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	62½	62½	62½	63
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1100	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14⅜
33⅜	21	1	Am Brake S&F	1100	33⅜	32¾	32¾	33
144	110	4f	Am Can	1600	140⅝	139¾	140	140
20¼	..	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	18⅜	18	18⅜	18¼
45⅞	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	1200	45½	44½	44½	45½
13½	8	..	Am Chain	100	10	10	10	..
96	66	3f	Am Chicle	300	91	90	91	90½
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	2200	26¼	26	26	25⅞
5½	2	..	Am & For Pow	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
29⅛	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	3500	28¾	28	28	28
22¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	1400	22¼	21½	22	21⅝
9¾	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	10	10	10	..
27¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	23¾	23	23¼	..
34⅛	29⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	300	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅜
4⅞	3	..	Am Ice	1800	3¼	3	3	3
30¾	7⅞	6	Am Ice pf	300	29¾	29	29	30
9¾	4½	..	Am International	500	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	1100	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14½
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	300	49	49	49	49
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8½	8	8½	8
6½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8
21¾	13½	..	Am Metal	800	19⅜	18¾	18⅞	18¾
109⅞	72	..	Am Metal 6%	2001	08	108	108	..
24¼	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	600	24	23¾	24	23⅞
30½	24	1½	Am News	100	28½	28½	28½	..
4½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	4200	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
23¾	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	1400	23¼	22¾	23	22⅞
27⅞	10½	..	Am P&L 6% pf	1500	26¾	26	26¼	26½
16⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	10400	15⅜	15	15¼	15⅛
151	134½	7	Am Radiator pf	100	150	150	150	..
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	5500	21¾	21⅜	21½	21⅜
86	66	5	Am Safety Razor	100	86	86	86	85½
9½	4½	..	Am Seating	600	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
15	5	..	Am Sm Tobacco	500	22	21¾	22	21⅞
26¼	..	2	Am Shipbuilding	300	23¼	22⅞	23	23¾
47⅝	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7800	43⅜	42¾	43¼	42½
117	103	13½g	Am Sm&R 6% pf	1700	116	116	116	116
96½	72½	5	Am Tobacco	800	96¼	95¾	95⅞	96
98½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	2800	98⅝	97½	98⅜	98½
..	..	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	17	16½	16¾	16¾
94¾	88	2f	Am Steel F pf	10	92	92	92	..
43	33½	2	Am Stores	300	36½	36½	36½	36⅜
70½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
137½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	130⅜	138¼	138¼	..
130⅜	96¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3600	130⅜	127¾	127¾	129¾
14⅞	7⅛	..	Am Wat W & E	3100	11½	11⅛	11¼	11½
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	800	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅜
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	1300	44½	44⅜	44½	45
23¾	3⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
6½	2½	..	Amp W P pf (h)	200	3½	3½	3½	3¼
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4	4	4	4
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	19800	15⅞	15¼	15¾	15½
17⅝	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	400	15¼	14¾	15¼	14¾
103	100	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	101⅜	101¼	101¾	101
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper	200	1½	1½	1½	..
43	36	1f	Archer Daniels	700	43	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
106¼	97	7	Armour Del pf	100	104½	104½	104½	..
6¼	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1800	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
7⅝	5½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
6¾	4	..	Armstd Constable	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
13⅜	7½	6g	Asso Dry Goods	4500	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	10
70	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	63½	63¼	63½	60
58⅝	53¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	6400	50¼	49¼	49¼	49⅛
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	100	88¼	86¼	89¼	88¾
37½	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	1100	22⅜	22¼	22½	22
9½	6	..	Atl Gulf & WI pf	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
38	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	800	25⅞	25½	25½	25½
44½	32½	2	Atlas Powder	400	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	40⅞
112½	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	1000	110	110	110	..
7¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	6½	6½	6½	..
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	500	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	23
3¼	2⅞	..	Aviation Corp. N.	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
5&	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	3¼	3	3⅛	3¼

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	800	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	2500	11⅝	10¾	10¾	10⅞
17⅞	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	13½	13	13	13⅛
44⅞	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	300	44½	44⅜	44⅜	44½
115	106¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	114½	114½	114½	..
41½	32	..	Barker Bros pf	200	42	40	42	..
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1500	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8⅜
50⅜	37½	.50f	Bayuk Cig	500	48¾	48½	48½	48⅛
19	14⅞	.50b	Beatrice Cream	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
91	72	3*	Beech-Nut Packg	100	91	91	91	..
12½	11⅝	.50b	Belding Hem	300	11½	11½	11½	11½
117½	85	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	85½	85½	85½	..
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	6500	16¾	15¾	16½	15⅝
18⅜	15⅛	1f	Beneficial Ind Ln	800	18⅞	18¾	18¾	18⅞
43	34	2	Best & Co	1200	43	42	42	41½
24⅜	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	10800	30⅞	30	30½	30¼
77¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	2200	77½	77	77¼	77¾
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	400	19½	19	19½	18⅝
13⅞	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	3200	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11⅞
10	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	2100	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
59⅞	41¼	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	41	39⅝	40½	41⅜
99	90	4f	Bon Ami A	400	98	97½	97½	..
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	1630	25½	24⅞	24⅞	25⅛
21⅞	13½	..	Borg Warner	2500	23	21¾	23	21
37	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	8500	37	36⅜	36¾	36¾
11⅜	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	2100	11⅛	10¾	11	10⅞
42	23¼	3	Briggs & Strat	300	40	39¾	39⅞	40
36¼	30⅜	2f	Bristol Myers	400	33⅜	33¼	33¼	33½
44⅛	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	500	41¾	40½	41⅜	40½
99¾	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	99¾	99¾	99¾	99½
31⅞	14	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	20	20	20	19¾
65	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	65	64¾	65	64¾
60¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	400	61	60¾	61	..
125⅛	123¼	..	Brown Shoe pf	10	123¼	123¼	123¼	124
67	33⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
8⅛	4⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	300	7	7	7	7
15	3¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	700	4¾	4¼	4⅜	4¼
5⅛	2½	..	Budd Wheel	2100	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
16⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	6400	16¾	16⅛	16¼	16¼
9¾	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	400	3½	3¼	3¼	..
17⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add (h)	1200	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¼
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	200	7½	7⅛	7½	..
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	100	14½	13½	14½	12⅝
23¼	11⅜	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	400	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16
60	32	..	Byers pf	60	54	54	54	53

—C—

42½	33	1½	Calif Packing	1000	35½	35	35¼	35
4⅛	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
22⅜	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	4200	20¾	19⅞	20⅜	20¼
11⅜	3¾	.40	Canada Dry	300	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	10⅜
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	2000	10½	10	10	10
9½	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	300	9¼	9	9	9½
41½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	10	41¾	41⅛	41⅛	..
63	45⅝	..	Case Thresh	6500	59⅞	59	59	59½
103	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	380	102	101½	101⅝	103
50½	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	4000	50½	49⅞	50	49¾
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	4300	27⅞	27¼	27½	27¾
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex pf (h)	20	29	29	29	29½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	400	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
55⅛	34	..	Central RR of NJ	100	40	40	40	..
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	4000	58⅜	58	58	57¾
6⅝	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
33¾	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	10	29½	29½	29½	30
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	900	42	42	42	42
45⅞	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1000	44¾	44¼	44¾	44¼
2⅜	¾	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	300	1	1	1	1
21⅜	15⅞	1f	Chi Mail Order	1200	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
4¾	3¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	800	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
6⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western	200	2	2	2	2
10⅜	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	4½	4½	4½	4¼
8	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	700	7⅝	7¾	7⅞	7⅝
41¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1400	42½	40⅝	42½	40⅛
2⅞	3⅛	..	Chi RI & P (h)	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
4	1½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	600	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	26½	26½	26½	26½
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	300	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
52½	31	1f	Chrysler	17500	52⅞	51¾	52⅜	52½
30⅞	25⅝	1f	Cleve Car Br Co	300	28¾	28½	28¾	28¾
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	1400	20¾	20½	20¾	20¾
10⅝	8	..	City Ice & F pf	60	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
16⅛	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	1000	16⅛	15⅞	16	15⅝
18¾	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	4000	17	16⅜	17	16⅞
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	104	104	104	..
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	100	55	55	55	54⅞
19⅝	9	..	Collins & Aikman	300	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝
28½	5	..	Colo F & I pf (h)	20	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
5¼	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	20	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
1¼	3⅞	..	Columbus Gas	5500	8½	7½	7⅞	7⅝
14	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	200	74½	74½	74½	74
81	34½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	300	77½	76	76	76
93	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	700	92	90½	90½	92
48⅝	39½	2	Comm Credit	1000	48½	48	48⅜	48
68¼	56¼	2f	Comm Inv Tr	1700	67	66	67	65⅝
115½	111	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
23⅞	17⅝	.60f	Comm Solvents	5500	20	19½	19¾	19⅞
6500	13¼	..	Comwith & So	6500	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼
53⅜	29⅞	3	Comwith &S 6pf	1700	53¾	52	53⅜	52½
114¼	112	5½	Com Cred pf	500	113¾	113¾	113¾	113½
36¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	35½	35¼	35⅜	36
43	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	60	43	42	42½	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
22⅛	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	200	18½	16¼	16¼	16¼
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
27¼	17⅞	1	Consol Gas	8500	27¼	26½	26½	26⅝
99⅜	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	700	99¾	99¼	99¾	99⅜
12¾	6½	..	Consol Laundries	300	2	2	2	..
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	6500	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
112	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	500	111⅛	110⅞	110⅝	..
11⅛	..	..	Consol Textile	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
82	71	6½	Con Cig ppf wa	20	77	77	77	78
13⅞	3¾	..	Container A	700	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅜
74	62	7	Cont Cigar pf	10	69	69	69	65
7¼	4½	..	Cont Baking A	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
60	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	60	59½	60	59½
88⅛	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1500	87¾	87¼	87¾	87½
10⅝	7	.30b	Cont Diamond Fibre	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
37⅞	28⅞	1.20f	Cont Insurance	700	37¾	37½	37¾	37⅝
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
23	15⅛	37½b	Cont Oil	1500	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	21¼
54	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	250	54¼	53½	54¼	53¾
78¼	62	3	Corn Products	2500	78⅜	78	78	78¼
6⅞	4½	..	Coty	300	4¾	4½	4½	4½
39⅞	35⅞	*	Cream of Wheat	200	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	38⅞
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
36	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	1700	36	35⅝	35½	34⅝
8⅜	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	500	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
25¼	14	*	Crucible Steel	300	22	21¾	21⅞	21¼
69	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	68¾	68¾	68¾	69
8¼	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	200	70	69½	70	71
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	42½	42½	42½	42½
22¾	15	..	Curtis Publishg	700	19⅞	19½	19¾	19¾
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	104	104	104	104
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1000	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
10½	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
22⅜	16	..	Cutler Hammer	1700	22⅝	21½	22½	21¾

—D—

8¼	6	..	Davega St	300	7	7	7	..
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	4500	29¾	29	29¼	29¼
26½	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	1000	26½	26	26½	26
43½	23½	..	Del & udson	1500	31¼	30½	30½	30
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	2000	14⅞	17⅜	14½	14⅜
94½	65	4	Detroit Edison	500	91	90½	91	92
50⅜	36	1f	Devoe & Ray A	200	37	37	37	37½
36¼	26½	1f	Diamond Match	300	35	35	35	36¼
43½	34¼	2f	Dome Mines	1300	37⅜	37½	37⅜	37½
12⅜	6⅜	..	Dominion Stores	300	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	..
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	7500	26⅝	25	26	25¼
1	⅜	.

Business and Industry

Security Quotations on Both Sides of Atlantic Tend Upward

Commerce and Finance

Sabath Proposes Federal Board To Aid Bondholders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—A recommendation for the setting up of a federal agency for the protection of bondholders in reorganization proceedings by Samuel Seabury, arbiter of rehabilitatory groups, was laid before federal and New York State prosecutors today by the congressional committee investigating real estate reorganizations, along with the entire record of its two-day hearing, which adjourned here late yesterday. The session ended with a conference between the committee membership and Federal Judges in this district, and, according to Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois, chairman, further hearings will be announced later.

Violation of Federal Law

A particular development of the proceedings was the case against the Commonwealth Bond Corporation, a cursory scrutiny of which convinced the committee, Representative Sabath said, that there was "a violation of both state and federal laws."

In the same county courtroom where his service as prosecutor in a legislative inquiry into misgovernment and corruption in New York City five years ago made reform history here, Mr. Seabury himself took the stand to review his work as counsel for bondholders in the depression-time collapse in the mortgage field. His cross-examination centered on his tactics as arbiter of some of the $1,000,000,000 securities sold to the public by the now defunct house of S. W. Straus & Co. The witness recalled his attacks on the firm before the high courts of the State and characterized its operations as "raw and outrageous" and a subject for grand jury investigation.

Defends Taking of Fees

Questioned vigorously concerning a $5000 fee he received as counsel for two members of the so-called Pounds Protective Committee, Mr. Seabury testified that this had been in payment for work in behalf of George Gordon Battle and Simon Newman in arguing the Harrington versus Pounds case in the Court of Appeals. He had been ignorant, he said, that his fee came out of funds of bondholders who in this case received 40 cents on the dollar. He established that he had refused compensation in every real estate reorganization case where he had acted as arbiter.

Other questions involve Mr. Seabury's ruling for the sale at $233,000 of the D'Alba Hotel at Palm Beach, Fla., a Straus property on which the firm had placed a value of $6,000,000 and had issued a $4,200,000 bond issue. Mr. Seabury said he realized the transaction was "pitiable and tragic," but maintained that threatened foreclosure on the property by the State of Florida had made it necessary.

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Another New High For Power Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, July 10

ELECTRIC power output for the United States again made a new high record for the week in which it was recorded. Power output of 1,655,420,000 kilowatt hours for the seven days ended July 6 was the highest on record for this particular week. This was the sixth successive week in which such new highs were reported, the output since May 26 having topped all previous figures for the period.

Last week's output showed a 6.4 per cent increase over the same week in 1934. Among the regions showing the best gains were New England, central industrial, and southern states.

Cost of Living Is Now 4.9 P. C. Above Level of Year Ago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—There was a slight decline in the cost of living of industrial wage earners during June, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. It was brought about chiefly by decreases in food, clothing and fuel prices, partly offset by advances in rents and sundries. This is the second monthly decline, after an extended rise from December, 1934. June living costs averaged 4.9 per cent above those of last year, 13.6 per cent higher than 2 years ago, but 16.6 per cent lower than June, 1929.

Food prices declined 1.1 per cent from May to June but were 13.0 per cent higher than in June, 1934, 27.2 per cent higher than in June, 1933, and 20.6 per cent lower than in June, 1929.

Rents continued their upward trend, rising 0.4 per cent from May to June. They were 8.2 per cent above the level of a year ago, 10.3 per cent above that of June, 1933, and 24.0 per cent below that of June, 1929.

Clothing prices were 0.7 per cent lower in June than in May, 3.6 per cent lower than in June, 1934, 20.9 per cent higher than in June, 1933, and 24.1 per cent lower than in June, 1929.

Coal prices showed a further seasonal decline of 0.2 per cent. They were 2.7 per cent lower than a year ago, but 5.5 per cent higher than two years ago, and 9.3 per cent lower than in June, 1929.

The cost of sundries rose 0.2 per cent from May to June, in consequence of an increase in the index of carfare and higher prices of smoking material. The cost of sundries as a whole averaged 0.2 per cent higher than a year ago, and 3.8 per cent higher than two years ago, but 5.7 per cent lower than in June, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar in June, 1935, was 120.9 cents as compared with 120.6 cents in May, 137.4 cents in June, 1933, 100.8 cents in June, 1929, and 100 cents in 1923.

Netherlands Exports To Russia Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The Netherlands is evening up its trade balance with the U. S. S. R. Dutch exports to Russia are growing. Russian exports to the Netherlands are decreasing. The export surplus in favor of Soviet Russia, which in 1931 amounted to 27,100,000 roubles, in 1934 declined to 6,300,000 roubles, it is now revealed here. (Gold rouble equals 87½ cents.)

The importance of the Russian market for Netherlands' products, as well as Dutch East Indian colonial products, has grown in recent years. The Soviet Union now places important orders at Dutch shipyards. Russia is also a buyer of machinery, instruments, herrings, rubber, tin, tea and chinine.

Santiago, Chile, Builds Sixteen-Story Hotel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Santiago, Chile, is now building what will be one of the largest and best equipped hotels in South America, according to a report from the American Consul in Chile.

The structure when completed will consist of 16 stories above street level. Work is now proceeding on the hotel foundation, which will be about 40 feet deep. Three shifts of workmen are excavating 24 hours daily to make room for the foundation. It is expected that the hotel will be completed in approximately 16 months. The structure alone will cost 25,000,000 Chilean pesos (approximately $1,000,000, at present free market rate of exchange), the Consul reported.

The furnishings in the new hotel, the report states, will be luxurious and every conceivable modern convenience will be provided. The first four floors will be devoted to the foyer, shops, dining and ballrooms, mezzanine floor and lounges. Bedrooms begin on the fifth floor. Installations and furnishings will cost between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 pesos (about $400,000, United States).

Virginia's Tourist Trade Pays $73,000,000 to State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, Va.—Virginia's tourist trade now means an annual $73,000,000 to the State, according to Wilbur C. Hall, chairman of the Virginia State conservation and development commission. This figure is equal to the State's entire industrial pay roll, he said.

Mr. Hall was the principal speaker at a banquet attended by a group representing eight Virginia cities, held here and which ended a day's tour through some of the State's parks and over the skyline drive.

Chicago Is Still Big Rail Center Despite Setbacks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 10—The railroad importance of Chicago continues unabated despite the present financial difficulties of two important lines headquartered here, according to an analysis by the Chicago Association of Commerce published in its official magazine Commerce.

The report depicts the huge purchasing power of the railways even in depression and shows how the spending of lines centered here spreads all over the United States.

The association sets forth the following facts:

The railroads of Chicago go directly into 43 states and Canada.

The Chicago Terminal district is 1750 square miles in extent, 40 per cent greater than the gross land and water area of Rhode Island.

Of the $26,000,000,000 railroad investment of the United States, $3,000,000,000 lies in this district.

This district unloads 6¼ per cent of all freight cars in the United States. It loads 4½ per cent of all freight cars in the United States.

In and out of this district every day in 1933 ran the equivalent of a freight train 166 miles long, of which 34 miles was represented by through traffic and 66 miles each by in and outbound.

Sets Pace for Service

Service betterment in the district is the pace setter for the nation. From 1922 to 1933, inclusive, the speed of movement of freight was increased 65 per cent, it was further increased in 1934 and will be slightly better in the records for 1935.

Maintenance of service with dwindling freight has meant not fewer but smaller trains. Schedules have been maintained. In 1923, the average length of a train in Chicago was 46 cars and this rose rapidly until after 1929, then settled back so that in 1933 it was 30 cars.

Most of the perishable freight is in and out of Chicago in six hours. Fleets of food trains arrive out of the West in the afternoon, undergo inspection, icing or heating, ventilating, etc., and go eastward the same evening.

In the handling of the district's traffic, employment is given to many thousands of men. In the bad year of 1933, the total was 38,300 with a pay roll expense of $69,600,000. In 1929, 65,000 men were employed and they were paid $139,000,000.

Roads Pay Heavy Taxes

From 1934 annual reports thus far made by railroads centering in Chicago, the following expenditures for operating expenses are shown:

	1933	1934
Santa Fe	$93,803,317	$102,083,470
C. & N. W.	57,714,960	61,818,819
Burlington	54,361,598	58,007,982
Rock Island	52,435,395	56,875,188
Wabash	27,577,369	28,523,481
Great Western	10,322,113	11,291,717
Belt Railway Co.	2,498,301	2,710,878

These figures are the lowest in a generation or more.

The railroads entering Chicago pay taxes in every State, and their tax bill in Cook County alone in the year 1934, for the low year of 1933, was $7,344,072. In the previous year the payment was $3,250,000 higher and the collection for 1931 was $12,206,511.

While it is the freight that makes the money, it is the passenger service which the public sees and in which the railroads strive to excel. In Chicago there are six passenger terminals for 2 railroads in the business district. Five of these terminals handle the passengers of 21 lines and the sixth is devoted exclusively to its owner lines.

Every day 336 so-called "through" trains enter and leave Chicago according to the count made in December, 1933. The number today is believed to be about 350.

Big Suburban Traffic

An enormous suburban traffic is carried on by several of the railroads. The Illinois Central, the first completely electrified suburban service, has 449 trains in and out of the loop every day, and carries 77,500 passengers in and out of the loop in the average 24-hour period.

All the suburban steam trains on other roads carry 94,955 persons in and out of the business district daily, operating 439 in and out trains.

Inasmuch as there has been a slight increase in service since the time the last count was made, it is said that nearly 1300 trains carry passengers in and out of the business district of Chicago every day.

Nearly 30 years ago, the Chicago Association of Commerce inaugurated a package-car and routing service called "Way to Ship" which contributed to a change of marketing methods, simplified and cheapened distribution, served to draw the market and the consumer closer together and commercially helped to knit the cities of America closer.

Wheat From Kansas City Reaches Chicago by Water

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 10—One of those dramatic moments in waterway development occured Saturday when a barge laden with 51,000 bushels of wheat entered Ogden slip here. It meant that Kansas City, very near the geographic center of tht United States, had achieved a practical outlet to the Atlantic.

The shipment was the first load of wheat to come here by way of the newly deepened Kansas City-St. Louis channel of the Missouri River. The Farmers National Grain Corporation, which shipped the grain, unloaded it at the Rock Island terminal in the Calumet harbor near Chicago.

The channel was opened for service the middle of June and this shipment was loaded on June 26. It revived a river traffic that had been dormant for 17 years.

By the middle of this month the Farmers National Grain Terminal at Leavenworth, Kan., is scheduled to be ready for service. Its capacity is 400,000 bushels. The corporation describes it as "the first marine terminal in the Kansas City area."

Both Stock and Bond Values On World's Exchanges Rising

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Does the rise and fall of stocks and shares furnish a real indication of business and monetary conditions? It would be difficult to base any detailed opinion on the quotations—though in general it is fair to suppose that when prices rise there is a belief in recovery, and when prices fall there is skepticism. There is also a seesaw in many countries by which when government bonds are up, industrials are down, and vice versa; a phenomenon due to distrust of fixed interest when currency fluctuations are likely, and to the sense of security induced by state values when the currency situation is stable. But there are so many other factors, many of them imponderable, that it would be risky to draw definite deductions.

The League of Nations has nevertheless performed a useful service in drawing up statistics of the recent rises and falls on the stock exchanges. It shows that according to stock exchange indices the market value of industrial shares has risen almost continuously in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden and Italy since the beginning and in Germany and Austria since the end of 1933. The increase during the twelve months up to May, 1935, was as much as 32 per cent in Austria, 30 per cent in Italy, 18 per cent in Germany and 16 per cent in Sweden.

Rise in Security Values

"In the United States, Chile and Czechoslovakia," says the report, "the value of shares has fluctuated more or less without any considerable net loss or gain since the middle of 1933. In Japan where industrial shares rose very rapidly up to the middle of 1934, their value has since dropped by about one third. In France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Hungary shares fell on the average between the middle of 1933 and the end of 1934, or the beginning of 1935, and have risen sharply since. In France the value of shares recovered was 36 per cent in 7 months, in Belgium in 2 months by 31 per cent, in the Netherlands in 5 months by 21 per cent and in Hungary in 9 months by 69 per cent. In Poland the rise began in the middle of 1934 and had amounted to 35 per cent by March, 1935."

It will thus be seen that particularly in Europe there has been, in recent months, a pronounced upward tendency.

This upward trend has its counterpart in the appreciation of Government bonds. The League points out that the yield of these titles "tended to fall during the year 1934 in most countries, with the exception of Italy, Japan and Switzerland, where it rose slightly on balance. The declining yields continued in the beginning of 1935 in the United States, Japan, Belgium, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Germany, and also, though less regularly, in Poland and Hungary."

Bond Yields Declining

"The steady fall in the yield of important British, Australian, Egyptian, Indian and South African loans quoted on the London Stock Exchange was interrupted between January to March 1935, when yields rose slightly. Since March the downward movement has been renewed. Similar movements occurred in France and in Canada. In Sweden and Switzerland the upward movement lasted until April; in Italy the yield of bonds has risen since October 1934."

Customs legislation and regulation has been directed toward the balancing of trade—keeping out imports in order to send up exports relatively. Since every nation was pursuing the same policy, it is obvious that this balance could only be obtained at the expense of volume.

The League shows that so far as the mere balance is concerned there has been some success. It states that the graphs on trade reflect a tendency toward equalization of imports and exports in many countries.

To quote the report: "In France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and Austria the import surplus was considerably reduced in 1934; only the United Kingdom maintained its import surplus at the level of previous years. Reciprocally, in Hungary, Bulgaria, Roumania, Australia, India and Canada the export surplus was reduced in 1934; in the case of Germany the previous export surplus was turned into an import surplus. Only in the U. S. A., the Argentine and Czechoslovakia did the percentage that exports constitute of imports increase in 1934."

Industrial Output on Upgrade

Still though the object would appear to be "balanced trade by diminished trade," it is satisfactory to note that the quantum of world trade has slightly risen. It is, for the first quarter of 1935, 1.2 per cent higher than for the corresponding quarter of 1934. As compared with 1929 it is 76.5 per cent. But as against quantum, we must set value. In gold, world exports and imports in April 1935 were slightly lower than in April 1934. They fell to 32.7 per cent of the 1929 level.

More cheerful conclusions can be obtained from the figures relating to industrial production. It is on the up-grade. In the first few months of this year it has increased as compared with the same period last year. The League puts this increase at "25 per cent in Italy, 17 per cent in the U. S. S. R. and Chile, 13 per cent in Japan, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Hungary and Canada and about 6 per cent in the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Norway and Greece. There was also a slight increase in Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Industrial activity dropped by 3 per cent in Belgium and about 10 per cent in France and the Netherlands."

"Compared with the average for 1928—100, the most recent indices of industrial production are: Poland 67, Belgium and Czechoslovakia 68, Netherlands 71, France and Austria 73, U. S. A. 78, Canada 83, Germany 87, Italy 107, Hungary 108, United Kingdom 111, Sweden and Finland 114, Norway 115, Greece 122, Denmark 130, Chile 147 and Japan 159."

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts from reports to Commerce Department)

Japanese Rayon Industry—Japanese rayon yarn production has continued its upward trend during the current year. All-time production records have been broken in successive months. According to figures compiled by the Japan Rayon Association, the output of the member mills during the first four months of the current year amounted to 56,790,700 pounds as compared with 40,187,800 pounds in the January-April period last year.

Iron and Steel Output—Japan's iron and steel industry is making notable progress. Production of iron and steel by the Nippon Seitetsusho, the consolidation formed by a merger of the government works and five private companies in January, 1934, during the 12 months ended March 31, 1935, amounted to 1,903,812 tons of pig iron, 2,095,634 tons of steel ingots, 1,523,291 tons of finished steel materials and 144,557 tons of semi-manufactures. While comparative figures are lacking for the preceding 12-month period it is believed that the output in the period under review was the largest ever recorded.

Paper Imports—Japanese paper import trade showed substantial improvement in the first quarter of the year. Arrival of foreign paper during this period amounted to 46,629,327 pounds, valued at 3,401,647 yen, an increase of 25 per cent in quantity and 30 per cent in value compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Shoe Factory for China—American interests are studying the possibilities of establishing an up-to-date men's shoe factory in Shanghai. The Beta Shoe Company of Czechoslovakia, which opened a small trial retail shoe store in Shanghai in 1932, has now expanded its operations to 10 stores within the city. A large shoe repairing shop equipped with suitable machinery has been installed by the company which is supervised by the personnel brought from Beta's European factories. The leading American retail shoe store in Shanghai, which went into liquidation in the early part of this year, has been taken over by other American interests and is now operating.

Chinese Paper Industry—Efforts are being made by the Chinese Government to develop the domestic paper industry. The Ministry of Industry is considering the establishment of paper and pulp mills at Wenchow, Chekiang, where adequate supplies of raw material and water power are believed to be available. The National Economic Council is also occupied in studying methods for the promotion and expansion of domestic paper mills.

Diesel Engine Market—The prevailing price of gasoline in China, due to heavy import duties and surtaxes, has brought about a marked increase in the use of substitute fuel motor vehicles in that country during the last two years. In interior districts where transportation facilities are primitive, the cost of gasoline is virtually prohibitive. As a result of the motor fuel situation, various kinds of Diesel-engined motor vehicles and charcoal-gas burning devices or other types of fuel substitutes have been experimented with and are being used by both Chinese and foreign motor transportation concerns.

American Radios in Manchuria—Notwithstanding severe Japanese competition, American radio receiving sets have been able to maintain a strong position in the Manchurian market. Japanese three and four-tube sets in this market are sold at prices markedly under similar American sets, but starting with five-tube sets Japanese prices are only approximately 10 per cent lower.

Philippine Motor Imports—Imports of motor vehicles into the Philippines registered an appreciable decline in the first quarter of this year compared with the corresponding period of 1934. Customs figures show that the total number of passenger cars arriving in the islands during the 1935 quarter amounted to 519 units, valued at 637,217 pesos, compared with 750 units, valued at 876,828 pesos, in the first three months of last year. With the exception of one British car, all passengers imported in the quarter under review were American makes.

Philippine Meat Imports—The United States attained a commanding lead over Australia as a supplier of fresh beef to the Philippines during 1934. Of the fresh beef imported into the Philippines last year, valued at 464,161 pesos, shipments from the United States accounted for 77 per cent. In the preceding year total fresh beef imports were valued at 252,725 pesos of which receipts from the United States represented 31 per cent.

Australian Budget Position Improves For 1935-36 Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA — Marked improvement in Australian public finance was disclosed at an important meeting of the Loan Council called to consider the budgetary position of the states and a loan works program for 1935-36.

For the financial year ended June 30, the deficits of the state governments were about £4,500,000 while the wealth showed a slight increase. The states' deficit figure takes into account a special Commonwealth grant of £2,000,000 which will be nonrecurring.

During the 1935-36 financial year the Commonwealth will grant £500,000 toward states' deficits which are expected to be about £4,450,000. On these figures the budgetary position of the states will have improved by about £1,500,000 compared with 1934-35.

Works Loan Program

The deficits for 1933-34 were about £7,000,000. Thus a gain of nearly £3,000,000 has been recorded in two years, disregarding special Commonwealth assistance.

As against the deficits of £4,450,000 expected for 1935-36, the payments into the national sinking fund for the gradual redemption of the debt will exceed £8,000,000.

The Loan Council, which comprises the heads of the six Australian governments, with the Federal Treasurer as chairman, has authorized a works loan program for 1935-36 of £26,050,000 of which £5,750,000 will be allotted to Commonwealth purposes and £20,300,000 to the states for public works in the following proportions: New South Wales £8,000,000, Victoria £4,000,000; Queensland £3,000,000; South Australia £2,100,000; Western Australia £2,600,000; Tasmania £600,000.

This compares with a loan works program for 1934-35 of £27,710,000 of which the Commonwealth's share was £6,000,000. Before the depression, that is up to 1929, the Australian governments were spending annually about £40,000,000 a year on public works from loan funds.

To Borrow for Deficits

In addition to the loan works program of £26,050,000, the Loan Council will require to provide for the estimated deficits for 1935-36. This sum will have to come from borrowings, making a total of just above £30,000,000, which will have to be raised from the local market during 1935-36.

The first installment of this sum will be provided by a loan of £12,500,000, carrying 3⅜ per cent interest. Low-water mark for interest rates seems to have been reached in November, 1934, when £15,000,000 was borrowed at 3 per cent issued at £99 15s.

Since 1934 the price of Government bonds has fallen slightly, bringing about a slightly increased interest rate. This movement toward increased interest rates noticeable in the chief money markets of the world is believed by the Loan Council to be a reflection of the improving economic position of the Commonwealth which calls for increased capital for industry.

During the 12 months ended April 30, savings bank deposits in Australia rose from £206,157,000 to £213,946,000, a gain of about 3 per cent. These figures also show substantial improvement in the general economic position.

The overseas trade position improved during the first months of 1935 and in April there was a favorable balance of £14,273,000 (English sterling).

U. S. Sugar Exports Highest Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—For the first five months of 1935, United States refined sugar exports totaled 34,785 long tons, as compared with 22,092 tons during the like period of 1934, an increase of 12,693 tons, or 57.5 per cent, according to Lamborn & Company. Exports for the same period are the largest of any corresponding five months' period in six years, or since 1929, when shipments totaled 46,591 tons.

Practically every corner of the world is included in the 50 different countries to which United States refined sugars were shipped during the first five months of 1935. The United Kingdom leads the list with 10,087 tons, being followed by Uruguay and Norway with 4740 tons and 3069 tons respectively.

Canadian Rubber Imports Show Appreciable Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canadian rubber imports show an appreciable advance for the month of May according to the U. S. Commercial Attache here.

The augmented imports in May of this year, it is pointed out, were due to increased receipts of raw rubber, imports of this item totaling 8,800,000 pounds in May, 1934.

The growing trend in Canada toward direct imports of crude rubber is evidenced in the May figures. In that month 7,064,000 pounds were received from the Straits Settlements and only a little over 1,500,000 pounds came from the United States.

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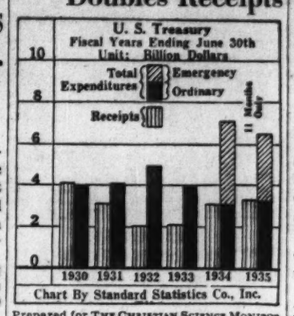

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

INCOME and outgo of the Federal Government are traced on the chart for the past six years.

Note that while bookkeeping methods have enabled a showing of "ordinary" expenditures in balance with receipts for the past two years, total expenditures have been more than double receipts.

Two Units Get Bulk Of the Billion Razor Blades Sold Yearly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—A total of 1,000,000,000 razor blades are sold annually in the United States, according to an estimate contained in a survey of the industry by the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

The manufacture and distribution of razors and blades in this country is largely in the hands of two leading companies, Gillette and American Safety Razor. Exact data on sales are not available, but Gillette is believed to account for around 45 per cent to 50 per cent of the total blades, while American Safety Razor is understood to supply around 25 per cent. It is probable, therefore that not far from 75 per cent of all domestic blade sales are supplied by the two principal units. The remaining 25 per cent is divided among some 26 other concerns, most of which are comparatively small units.

Severe competition from low-priced blades has undoubtedly been the most serious problem which has faced the leading units in recent years. Almost from the start of the depression, sales of cut-priced blades curtailed the demand for those made by the leaders. Gillette has been particularly handicapped by this competition, because of the fact that its blades and razors are the most widely used, and because the Gillette type of blade has been the easiest to imitate and the cheapest to produce.

A 50 per cent reduction in prices of Gillette blades, in August, 1933, improved the competitive position of this company, while the supplying of free blades to dealers to prevent them from sustaining losses on blades in stock probably improved the good will of the company with its dealers. By these means, the leading unit has regained a considerable portion of the volume lost in 1931 and 1932 to makers of cut-priced blades.

More vigorous advertising and sales promotion campaigns also have aided both leading companies in meeting competition. The smaller units have found it difficult, if not impossible recently, to advertise their products sufficiently to make serious inroads into the sales of the leading concerns.

$144,000,000 Planned To Modernize Stores

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 10—A total of $144,000,000 for modernization purposes in 1935 will be spent by more than 25,000 department, dry goods and specialty stores, according to the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

This estimate is based on the results of a survey just completed by the association under the auspices of its store management group, of nearly 400 stores throughout the country whose annual sales volumes range from less than $50,000 to more than $15,000,000. A large majority of retail stores in this field, the dry goods association reports, are undergoing improvements and alterations this year.

Birmingham Has Surplus At End of Fiscal Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The City of Birmingham operated at a $1,416,300 over-all profit for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1934, according to figures just issued by the United States Census Bureau.

All revenue receipts were $7,012,760, the bureau said, while total disbursements from the city treasury—for operation and maintenance of general departments and public service enterprises, for interest and outlays for permanent improvements—were $5,596,460.

Pacific Coast Is Urged to Convert Barley Into Pork

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 10—Livestock interests here for many years have sought to stimulate the production of pork on the Pacific coast, and claim that the need for this development was never more greatly emphasized than at the present time.

California is harvesting the third largest crop of barley on record, and growers have been forced to accept low prices for their grain. Yet, it is pointed out, the State is producing fewer hogs than ever, and hogs are selling at prices that return handsome profits to growers and feeders.

Pork Imports Large

Statistics presented by the Los Angeles Union Stockyards in a survey of the opportunity for extending hog raising show that California imports more than three-fourths of its pork requirements. The State Department of Agriculture, for example, figured that in 1934, 1,497,000 hogs were used here. Of these, 1,101,000 entered the market from other states.

"It is generally assumed that it requires about 500 pounds of barley to produce 100 pounds of pork," the survey says. "On this basis, with barley selling in interior valleys at $12 to $13 a ton, or 60c to 65c a cwt., there is no doubt about the profits in pork finishing.

"On present markets, 500 pounds of sacked barley of good quality is selling at warehouses for $3.25. The same amount of barley, converted into 100 pounds of pork, is selling on the Los Angeles market for $10.50. Thus the barley when converted into pork is worth three times as much as when sold in the bag.

Huge Specialty Crops

"It seems—that many California farmers could well consider the long time production of pork. This state is now producing huge volumes of specialty crops, such as deciduous fruits, citrus, and vineyard products which must be shipped long distances and at great expense. Very often shipments of California products land on the eastern seaboard to sell at less than the cost of production. A great deal of our irrigated land, on which growers are now taking a big gamble, could be more profitable devoted to alfalfa pasture for hog raising.

"The same situation holds true, with some changes, in other far western states, where large crops of grain and hay are being grown. Such crops, year in and year out, could be more profitably converted into pork than sold as grain."

Reciprocal Trade Pact With Sweden

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—A reciprocal trade agreement between Sweden and the United States will go into effect Aug. 5, President Roosevelt proclaims.

Among other concessions, the United States agreed to maintain Swedish wood pulp of certain kinds on the list of goods free from tariffs. Among American articles on which Sweden will reduce duties are automobile tires, cereal breakfast foods and canned fruits.

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Fraud Reported In Pepper Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

tail price. A purchase of 3000 tons, it was declared, would give control of the market and allow the purchasers to secure a handsome profit in a single season.

Actually, however, the organizers of the pool found that the figure of 3000 tons was several hundreds per cent below what was necessary to give control of the market. A year later, the stocks of white pepper accumulated in London as a result of the pool's operation totaled some 18,000 tons. The organizers of the pool found themselves obliged to buy (on credit) more and more pepper, or lose their money. At last when their commitments fell due, they owed over £500,000 more than they could pay.

By the summer of 1934 the first modest plan to buy 3000 tons of white pepper had doubled. It was already 6000 tons. The purchases, the Official Receiver states, were made by Bishirgian & Co., a firm of metal brokers founded by Mr. Garabed Bishirgian, an Armenian, in 1922. The contracts, he adds, were in the name of Williams Henry & Co., Ltd., a firm of produce brokers controlled by Mr. John H. C. E. Howeson, who is very well known in the tin industry.

Cornered Shellac

In addition to its pepper commitments which by September 1934 amounted to 11,640 tons valued at £1,055,000, Williams Henry & Co. had undertaken to buy large quantities of shellac. On June 30, their shellac commitments totaled 51,000 tons valued at £394,500. By Sept. 5, these commitments had increased to 109,000 tons, valued at £765,000.

In respect of 42,200 cases of shellac the Official Receiver said, finance had been arranged mainly by loans raised by Williams Henry & Co. Ltd. But as regards the balance of 66,800 cases, value £520,000, he added, no financial arrangements had been made.

At this stage, there entered on the scene another firm of metal brokers named James & Shakespeare Ltd. In August, 1934, an extraordinary meeting of this firm was called to sanction its conversion from a private to a public company. On Sept. 3 a prospectus was issued by this company inviting subscriptions for 200,000 cumulative preference shares of £1 each at par and 300,000 ordinary shares of 5/- each at a premium of 2/6 per share. The prospectus stated that the money subscribed would be used to acquire the business of Bishirgian and Company and to secure a majority interest in Williams Henry & Co.

Withheld Facts

The Official Receiver comments: "No mention was made in the prospectus that Williams Henry & Co., Ltd., had at June 30, 1934, a forward position in shellac purchases amounting to 51,000 cases of the approximate value of £394,000 in respect of which there was no evidence that finance had been arranged."

He adds that it was "difficult to think of any but a sinister reason" for omitting any reference in the prospectus, to Williams Henry & Co.'s "enormous commitments on the future position regarding shellac and pepper."

The question of responsibility for the misleading nature of the prospectus is under serious consideration, the Official Receiver stated. He was interested to note, he added, that only 17 per cent of the issue was subscribed for by the general public, the balance remaining on the hands of the underwriters.

Drop Shellac

During the autumn of 1934 the shellac commitments of Williams Henry & Co. were taken over by a firm called the Dean Finance Company, on condition that the company's pepper commitments were assumed by James & Shakespeare, Ltd. Thus the shellac position was saved.

But James & Shakspeare, Ltd., according to the Official Receiver, "had forced upon it without visible means of meeting its obligations the sole responsibility for the purchase from various brokers of 11,000 tons of pepper." Within the next few weeks, while still in this position, James & Shakespeare, Ltd., contracted for an additional 1000 tons, the report shows.

The Official Receiver comments severely, "not so much on the almost criminal rashness" of the company in entering into these enormous commitments, but on the "folly" of the brokers, who in effect gave unlimited credit, although the purchaser was protected by legal limited liability.

Declared in Default

On Feb. 8, the day James & Shakespeare, Ltd., was declared a defaulter, it had on its books contracts to purchase 12,000 tons of pepper at a cost of about £1,600,000. The price at which this pepper was bought ranged up to about 1s 2½d a pound. When the crash came the price fell to 8½d a pound. Thus the company lost roughly the difference between these two prices.

The ultimate result of the transactions was that the company had liabilities totaling £755,520 and assets of £225,842. In addition the whole of the share capital had been lost, making a total deficiency of £944,816.

Some time in December or January, the Official Receiver states, Mr. Howeson initiated negotiations with the Dutch Government with a view to arranging a scheme for the control of pepper exports from the Dutch East Indies. On Jan. 21, Mr. Howeson also approached the British Colonial Office with the same end in view. He was informed that there could be no question of any such action.

Resign Directorates

As was stated in a recent debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Howeson was at the time acting as an adviser to the Colonial Office in regard to the working of the Tin Restriction Scheme at the Hague, which is operated by a number of governments of which the British is one.

Mr. Howeson has now resigned his seat on the Board of the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa and his chairmanship of the Anglo-Oriental Mining Corporation which controls tin companies with an issued capital of about £48,000,000. Mr. Louis Hardy, an ther tin magnate who was managing director of Williams Henry & Co., Ltd., has also relinquished certain directorships.

General Classified

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BOSTON, 137 Bay State Road, waterside, pleasant cool rooms; privileges; near subway. Circle 7786.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Lovely large room, 3 windows, good locality; share of kitchen; Aug. 1 to Sept. 15, shorter or longer period; reasonable. R-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, 32 Center St.—Large double-single rooms; also first floor room, furn. or unfurn.; meals optional; convenient location; quiet home; transients accommodated. Lon. 0973.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 280 Parkside Avenue—B. M. T., outside, cool, turn. room, bath with shower adjoining; no other roomers. Call evenings. WALKER.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms with private family in apartment house above Harvard Square; privileges. Telephone Trowbridge 6607

N. Y. C., 141 East 76th St.—Single, double, outside, kitchen privileges, frigidaire, piano, $4.50 and $8. Tel. Butterfield 8-6045, Hilson.

N. Y. C., 104th nr. Riverside—Attractive front studio; gentleman; priv. entrance; radio; $35 monthly; priv. family; refs. AC. 2-4985.

N. Y. C. (178th) 1366 St. Nicholas—Large, comfortable room, only guest; refinement; elevator; $8. COLY, Wa. 7-0309.

OCEANSIDE, N. Y.—Single or double rooms in priv. home; quiet neighborhood; near bus and beach. 48 Trinity St. Tel. Rockville Centre 4913.

SELECT ROOMS—Mrs. Ellis, Suite 9, 176 Huntington Ave., Boston. Take elevator to 5th floor. Tel. COM. 9115. Free parking.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COOK, serve and drive; Filipino, Protestant; go anywhere. Excellent references. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. Boston. Ken. 4033.

FRENCH TEACHER wishes position for fall, experienced in college and secondary schools, studied abroad; also German and Spanish. Box M-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMAN, single, excellent appearance, experienced in traveling coast to coast or N. Y. C.; correspondence invited; strictly commission. M. G., Apt. 1323, Hotel Lismore, West 73rd St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL, colored, competent housewoker, wishes position city-country. Phone Thurs. Trad 7-7188 or write 289 W. 147th St. care White, N.Y.C.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant desires position 13 years in charge of accounting dept. of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Bldg. Pittsburgh Pa.

RELIABLE STENOGRAPHER desires immediately any kind of employment, anywhere; consider country, willing travel; sales ability. Write Box R-16, Suite 2240, 500 5th Av., N.Y.C.

SUMMER BOARD

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Squam Lakes region; splendid scenery; outdoor sports; near lake; mod. rates; write for booklet.

MORRIS POINT HOTEL
On the Ocean, Quonocontaug, R. I.
Modern house, large rooms, good food, and fine surf bathing.
$22.50-$27.50 Each Person

SUMMER HOMES

ALSTEAD, N. H.—Brick farm house on hill top; view of mountains; near swimming and boating; 4 bedrooms, five fireplaces; $150 season or $100 per month; also "Cape Cod" cottage furnished with antiques, near Lake Warren; telephone, running water; $200 season; smaller cottage on lake, $12.50 per week. Phone KELLY ALSTEAD GARAGE or MARY M. CARTER, Haworth, N. J.

TO LET—For season July 1st to Oct. 15th; Large 2½ story house fully furnished; hot and cold running water; sewage system; situated in private grounds on shore of Lake Winnepesaukee at the Weirs, N. H. Large grounds, flowers, shade trees 2 large porches, large summer house built over lake, boat house with 28 ft. motor boat, row boat and private bathing beach. Accommodate 6 adults; also servants rooms. Price $800 with motor boat, $500 without motor boat
Write or Phone
E. J. GROH
THE WEIRS NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
CENTRAL BUILDINGS: 49 WILLIAM ST. SYDNEY, N.S.W.
Telephone F1151 three lines

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Manufacturers'
CLEARANCE SALE
Begins July 8
An event new to South Jersey! Manufacturers' Clearances of seasonable merchandise at prices that will set new records for value giving and will make many new friends for this store. Remember the date—it begins July 8th.
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic at South Carolina Ave.

WILLIAM SCHOPPY
DIAMONDS and
PLATINUM JEWELRY
1130 Atlantic Avenue
Expert Jeweler and Watch Repairing

Kents Restaurant
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVENUE
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Established 1903

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

NEW JERSEY

COLLINGSWOOD

CHARLES & SON
Beauty Shoppes
We Satisfy the Most Discriminating
Oaklyn, Col. 4141 Collingswood, Col. 4064
190 W. Clinton Ave. 636 Haddon Ave.

EAST ORANGE

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356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5683 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

LET
Stephen Jarvis
Estimate on your
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
106 LESLIE STREET Tel. Or. 3-4038

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest, Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

H. FRIEDMAN, Prop.
Battery and Tire Service
SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
Gas Simonizing Oil
Specialized Lubrication
Phone Orange 3-9510
387 SPRINGDALE AVENUE

DURING THE WARM SUMMER DAYS
Enjoy Our
HEATERLESS
PERMANENT WAVES
Dainty Deb Shoppe
Miss Guillaume Miss Gladys
35 SO. CLINTON ST. Or. 5-9750

HACKENSACK

The Allura Beauticians
A new shop with new ideas. Clean, quiet and up-to-date in every way.
Prompt Service—No Tipping.
Free Parking.
194 MAIN STREET HACKENSACK 2-4616

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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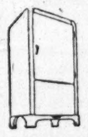
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

H. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596



NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Gas Ranges—Oil Burners
Washing Machines
LAWLER'S
920 Broadway Bayonne
Telephone 3-0402

We Serve Your Favorite
ICE CREAM
25 Delicious Flavors
BON PALATE CHOCOLATE SHOPPE
Tasty Food and Candy
Delaware 3-9059 We Deliver
490 Bergen Avenue

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
Arch Preserver Shoes for Women
Most Models reduced to $6.95
Red Cross Shoes $5.85
IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
296 CENTRAL AVENUE

KEARNY

John D. Crane & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
241 KEARNY AVENUE
KEARNY, N. J.
Three Generations of Funeral Service in Hudson, Essex and South Bergen

MONTCLAIR

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

MONTCLAIR INN
Quiet, Residential Inn
Opp. Christian Science church
Breakfasts—Dinners—Luncheons
Sunday Brunch served from 7:30-11:30 a. m.
Hillside Ave. at St. Luke's Pl.
MONTCLAIR, N. J. TEL. 2-2977

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD STREET Watchung Plaza
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

COOL COTTONS
Airy Swisses, Batistes, Voiles and Printed Sheers for Scorching Days—Pastels for Country Wear—Dark for City. Sizes 14 to 42.
$1.95 up
MISS FRANCES SHOP
470 BLOOMFIELD AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO RADIO RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4038

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon Dinner
77 Orange Road
Mont. 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.
Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices.

Alexander Ferguson
R. F. D. 1, MONTVILLE, N. J.
TEL. BOONTON 8-1446-W

Wellmont Haberdashers
Wish to Announce Their Removal to 6 Church Street
At Montclair Center
Home of Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas and Mansco Underwear

NEWARK

Goerke's
Beauty Parlor
(Mr. Principe, Mgr.) Tel. MI. 2-6000
Specializing in tinting the hair natural shades. Also bleaching. How do you want your hair waved? Natural looking waves, marcel effect, with ringlet ends, $5.00 complete. Best solutions. Strict sanitation. All leading permanent wave methods.

HARRY RIEMER
INSURANCE
Automobile — Fire — Plate Glass — Etc.
156 Ridgewood Avenue Newark, N. J.
MA-3-1200 BI-3-3200

WASHINGTON FLORIST
Inc.
Flowers
for all Occasions
Telephone 569 BROAD ST.
MItchell 2-0621 NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

S. FELDMAN & SONS Inc.
Dry Cleaners and Launderers of the Better Kind
PHONE MA. 2-3660 Branches
NEWARK—MONTCLAIR—SO. ORANGE

ORANGE

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Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

FRED'S MARKET
High Grade Meats
Fancy Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Foods
183 MAIN STREET OR 3 7055
DELIVERIES 7056

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

Special Sale of All
Summer Dresses and Suits
Attractive Styles and Materials
DIAMONDS
211 Main Street Corner Canfield

WEST ORANGE

Ridgehurst Service Station
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
322 Main Street Orange 5-9614

PASSAIC

Sisco Dairy Co.
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-5414
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PATERSON

"Say It With Flowers"
YOUNG & WALDERS
90 VAN HOUTEN STREET
Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

Mrs. G. O. KELLER, Inc.
CLEANERS and DYERS
Main Office and Plant:
Cor. South and Leland Avenue
Downtown Office: 127 Park Avenue
PLAINFIELD, N. J. Phone Plfd. 6-0100
Out of Town Patrons Call WX-2100
No Toll Charge.

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

FRESH MILK and CREAM
New Jersey Official Grade-A Raw
Also Pasteurized
Direct from farm to you
Butter—Eggs—Buttermilk—Bosco
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS
50 LINDEN AVE., NORTH PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd 6-8562 M. J. Sheridan, Jr., Prop.

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

AMERICAN GARAGE, Inc.
OF PLAINFIELD
VERIFIED
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
LUBRICATIONS
ACCESSORIES
Park and Seventh Tel. Plfd. 6-3061

MORECRAFT
COAL CO.
Coal—Furnace Oil
Coke
Tel. Dunellen 2-6543 Dunellen, N. J.

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Sandy's Hat Store
"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth Florists
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

Katharine Lasher
Specializing in Facials, Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
Permanents, $3 to $5
26 Years of Experience
4429 Clarissa Street Philadelphia
Dav. 5576 1 blk. W. 4400 Germantown Ave.

W. M. RENSHAW
Plumbing and Heating
407 S. 20TH STREET PHILADELPHIA
City and Suburban Work
Pennypacker 2059

Belle R. Kinsloe's
Flower Shop
Decorations—Floral Designs
Plants—Novelties
Flowers by wire—anywhere—anytime
17 NORTH 60TH ST. PHILADELPHIA
Allegheny 0828 Res. Blvd. 811-W

PITTSBURGH

PRINTING . . .
McELVANY & COMPANY
H. J. Restell, Prop.
405 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 9923

PERMANENTS of quality with truly Ringlette Ends.
JULY SPECIAL $5.00
Hair Coloring and Facials a Specialty
La Salle Beauty Salon
631 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Telephone ATlantic 6192

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

Charles
THE LIVE STORE
AUTO SUPPLY FISHING TACKLE
431 PENN, READING PA.
Branch Stores in—
EPHRATA, WILMINGTON, DEL.
HAMBURG, 6 STORES:
NORRISTOWN, WASHINGTON D.C.
WEST CHESTER,

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.

"BETTER QUALITY MEN'S WEAR"
Our Arrow Sample Shirt Sale
Now in Progress
Paul's
MEN'S SHOP
527 PENN ST.

POMEROY'S
Reliable Department Stores
Reading, Wilkes-Barre,
Harrisburg, Pottsville

SAYLOR'S
Have You Tried Our New Product?
Saylor's Own Make Marshmallow
Spread for Cakes, Sandwiches, etc.
10c and 18c a Jar
Try a Jar and Convince Yourself
How Good It Is!
FOURTH AND PENN ST. PHONE 5253

milady's shoppe
ONE NORTH SIXTH ST.
An Exclusive Line of
DRESSES
Moderately Priced, in Sizes From 11 to 46, and 14½ to 26½.

SCRANTON

Joseph's
Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
CLEAR-A-WAY SALE
of all Summer Millinery, white and colored, $1, $1.49 and $1.98
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

SAUL RUBINOW
Phone 8553
334 Adams Ave.
PRINTING

Philip B. Williams
Real Estate
CONNELL BUILDING

C. Young your Hairdresser
117 WYOMING AVE. AT RICE'S

ANNIE L. PRICE
Shorthand Reporter
304 Scranton Life Building
Member National and Pennsylvania Shorthand Reporters Associations

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 806-7 BROOKS BUILDING

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY

A YOUNG MAN without a small Bank Account seldom becomes an old man with a big Bank Account.

The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

Anderson Automobile Company
Here it is!
AEROTYPE
ESSO
BROAD STREET
Tel. Sewickley 461

HUGH A. McMASTER
Flowers of Quality
503 Beaver St. Sewickley 788—789

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO.
Milk, Cream, Eggs, Butter, Cheese
Full Line of "HEINZ" Products
426 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 434

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
THE THRIFT DRESS SHOP
(Modified Cash and Carry)
SALE OF DRESSES

LUCAS MEAT MARKET
"QUALITY" Our Motto
Live and Home-Dressed Poultry
Delivery Service
511 BEAVER ST. Tel. Sewickley 211

SWARTHMORE

MARTEL BROS.
SLICED WONDER-Cut BREAD SLICED
PHONE 2100

MEDIA LAUNDRY
Phone Media 174

Abbotts De Luxe Ice Cream
Michael's College Pharmacy

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 1297
Corner Park Ave. and Chester Rd.

DODGE PLYMOUTH
SALES and SERVICE
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY
YALE and RUTGERS AVES.

UPPER DARBY

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Finest Permanents—Excellent Service
First four days of each week, shampoo and wave 50c. Artistic haircutting by male experts.
BOULEVARD 1553 McCLATCHY BLDG. 69TH and MARKET STREETS

The Original Yarn Shop
LIDA R. MAGLATHLIN
107 Fairfield Ave. Boulevard 2795
Suits Made to Order
BLOCKING and FINISHING

SHERRY'S
6914 MARKET STREET
A Restaurant That Caters to Family Trade
MIDNIGHT SPECIALS
Delicious Dinners 50c-65c-75c
Lunches 25c and 35c

Whittemore's Shuclean
GERBER'S SHOE SERVICE
7019 GARRETT RD. BOULEVARD 197
Shoes Called For and Delivered

STEWART
Cleaners and Dyers
BOULEVARD 2525

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule
Florida

Miami—Week days, no regular time assigned, WQAM, 560kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule
Florida

Miami—Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

32.

Check √ Yes or No

1. Manila is west of Melbourne, Australia. (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. If you are looking for the book of Joel, and you open your Bible to Jonah, you should turn the pages to the right. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Scott wrote "The Lady of the Lake." (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. The following sentence is grammatically correct: The house, as well as the piano and other furnishings, were sold. (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Cleveland is larger than St. Louis. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. One of the following words is a synonym of "buckram": stag, pirate - ship, carriage, hield. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Fiorello H. LaGuardia is Governor of New York. (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Ships travel farther from Boston to Gibraltar than from Key West to Gibraltar. (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. The equator passes through the northern part of Australia. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Greater Tokyo is the third largest city in the world. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Anecdote

Each Did His Best

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT IPSWICH, Mass., a minister of the town was presented to George Washington. As he approached, hat in hand, Washington said, "Put on your hat, parson, and I will shake hands with you."

"I cannot wear my hat in your presence, General," was the reply, "when I think of what you have done for this country."

"But you did as much as I," protested Washington.

"No, no," replied the parson.

"Oh, yes, you did," insisted Washington. "You did what you could and I have done no more."

What They Say

An Ingredient

"Wars can't be waged without lies on all fronts." — *Sir Arthur Ponsonby.*

Suppressed Enterprise

"When free enterprise goes, so likewise do democratic government and individual liberty." — *Ogden L. Mills.*

Music at Home

"I feel that music, as brought to the people by radio, is doing much to revivify home life, which but a few years ago was seriously threatened." —*Walter Damrosch.*

Daily Features

Bob and the Chicks

The Dog Was Getting Acquainted With His Feathered Charges When He Was Snapped for the Monitor Camera Club by W. H. Pierce, Altadena, Calif.

FACTS about the BIBLE

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

Gennesaret

WE ARE told in our Common Version of Matthew 14:34 (cf. Mark 6:53) that after the Way-shower and his apostles had crossed the Sea of Galilee from its eastern shore, they "came into the land of Gennesaret." However, a literal rendering of the original makes it plain that, strictly speaking, the reference is not to "the land of Gennesaret," for the Greek means that "they came to land (or went ashore) at Gennesaret."

Gennesaret was a plain some 2½ miles long by one mile broad, which lay on the northwestern shore of the Sea of Galilee, between Capernaum and Tiberias, and was famed for its beauty and fertility. Writing of Gennesaret, Josephus goes so far as to say: "One might call this country the ambitious display of nature," adding that it "is wonderful for its nature as well as its beauty." (Jewish War: III, x, 8.)

Gennesaret sometimes gave its name to the near-by lake (Luke 5:1).

In Lighter Vein

An Impending Apology

"Prime Minister Bennett of Canada will sail tomorrow for home. Thanksgiving services will be held in all churches Sunday and there will be a state ball at Buckingham Palace Tuesday." — *Jubilee news item.*

Reverse Gardening

"What do you mean—that you are going to reverse the usual process when you make your garden next spring?"

"I'm going to plant weed seeds and see if vegetables won't come up."—*Cockle Bur.*

Lacking In Tact

"My word!" he said, "you look good! I haven't seen you in that frock before."

She smiled sweetly.

"No — my twenty-first birthday present from daddy," she replied.

"Really!" he said. "And now it's fashionable again?"—*Pearson's.*

At His Best

A teacher came upon the following "howler": "A prime minister is a clergyman at his best."—*Tit-Bits.*

Mr. Scroggins

Freddie of the Tree Pools

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

THE water of the Public Garden lake rippled, and the head of John Boom, most ancient of frogs, appeared.

"Ah, there you are," said Roger P. Scroggins, leaning expectantly on his small cane and peering toward Boom.

"Boom never forgets," said Boom modestly, in the deep and mellow voice which so suits his name. "I'm to show you Freddie." The pleasure on Scroggins' face was a joy to see. Boom's expression was not far behind, in showing pleasure.

The two friends started off together along the bank of the lake, Boom in long hops, Scroggins in short ones; but whereas Boom hopped and stopped, Scroggins hopped with no stops, which kept them periodically abreast.

"You will be astonished at Freddie's size," said Boom.

"And the place he has found to

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

More or Less Abreast

live is quite unusual, even for a frog," he added.

"Is it wet or—er—dry?" said Scroggins.

Boom didn't answer but hopped without stopping, and Scroggins had to scurry a bit to be with him. "Here's the place," said Boom. Scroggins looked at it in surprise.

"Why, it's a tree," said the venerable squirrel, and removed his hat, after which he hurrumphed several times.

"Ah, perhaps, but watch," said Boom. In a great leap, he dived for the tree trunk. It was a curious trunk. The tree rose in three trunks actually, each of which rose out of a chunky base, and Boom's dive carried him right in among the three parts of the tree. As the dive reached its height and started downward, Scroggins' eyes popped, for at the end of the dive, Boom disappeared, with a splash.

"Water, in a tree!" said Scroggins, hurrying closer.

He looked down among the three trunks to where they joined the main trunk, and there was Boom's head sticking from a tiny pool of water. And right beside Boom was the smallest frog Mr. Scroggins ever had seen.

"This is Freddie," said Boom, proudly. "He found this water one day during a heavy rain, and he thought he'd stay; didn't you, Freddie?"

Freddie nodded and winked.

Scroggins was so absorbed in the strange sight of the three pools in the tree that he walked around and around and around. At length, he took off his coat and hat and climbed up one of the three trunks, in order to see the three pools from a different angle.

Boom nudged Freddie. "Didn't I tell you he was a wonderful person? You and I can dive, but he can climb!"

For the Scrapbook

Seize then the minutes as they pass; the woof of life is thought; warm up the colours, let them glow by fire or fancy fraught. Live to some purpose, make thy life a gift of use to thee—a joy, a good, a golden hope; a heavenly argosy. — *S. T. Coleridge.*

Love poises earth in space, Love rolls
Wide worlds rejoicing on their poles,
And girds them round with aureoles.

Love lights the sun, Love thro' the dark
Lights the moon's evanescent arc,
Lights up the star, lights up the spark.

—*Christina Rossetti.*

Let a man force himself to think each day a few good, vigorous thoughts, and by and by the mind will naturally run to wholesome themes. It is a religious duty to invite the best thoughts. — *Frederick Lynch.*

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Transient Dressmaking

A WOMAN had often heard her friends say: "Oh, I wish I could make such lovely clothes as you do. I can sew nicely, but I simply cannot fit myself."

This gave her an idea, when it became necessary for her to augment the family income. She put a small advertisement in the local paper. It read: "Will cut, baste, and fit your dress or coat for $1.10. You finish it. Have your goods ready, and style selected." (The 10 cents is for carfare.) Answers came immediately and briskly. She carried with her, her old "stand-by" patterns, thus eliminating the cost to her customers of new ones. She carried also pins, needles, thread, cutting paper, tapemeasure, scissors and thimble.

Everyone who sews knows that it is the finishing of a garment which takes the most time. Therefore this woman was able to cut and fit several in one day, giving valued help to her customers and to her family.

Rose R. J.

Brevities

Humorist: One of the claims of a certain professional strong man is that he is able to lift three fully grown women. Most husbands find it is as much as they can do to support one.

Punch: To those who are considering new and original ways of crossing the Channel this summer, we offer the suggestion that it has never been crossed on a tightrope.

Paducah (Ky.) Sun-Democrat: Editor of a railway journal says "drastic steps" must be taken to avert Government ownership. The first "drastic step" probably will be to borrow some more money from the Government.

Quotation for Today

THE test of life is not what you are worth, but what you are.—JAMES DOUGLAS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Dobbin Gave the Alarm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

North Conway, N. H.

ON A New Hampshire farm two horses were usually turned out to graze for a while when their work was done. Star was a handsome bay with a white spot in the middle of his forehead, while Dobbin was a gray. They were companionable and were always together when in the pasture.

In one corner of this pasture there was a small piece of swampy ground. One day, a short time after the horses had been led to pasture, Dobbin appeared at the barn neighing loudly, evidently troubled; but no one was there. Then he trotted around to the house and continued whinnying.

The farmer and the family were at dinner and did not at first hear Dobbin's call. When they did, Mr. S—— went outside and saw that Dobbin was trying to tell him that something was wrong, for the excited animal started toward the pasture, turning around to see if he was being followed. Then he went faster, and led the farmer to Star, mired in the swamp.

With help from the farm hands, Star was released and was removed to the barn, Dobbin walking contentedly beside him. Dobbin had contrived to escape from the pasture through the bars of the fence, though he had never broken through before.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Collegiate Dictionary (G. W. H.)—The correspondent writes:

> In The Christian Science Monitor of Saturday, June 22, 1935, your A Word a Day Column says: "Buoy, Buoyant—The new Webster's prefers *boo'-y* and *boo'-yant* (oo as in *food*)."
>
> I have just purchased a new Collegiate, or Webster's Collegiate Dictionary—Fourth Edition of the Merriam Series, 1935; and in this book *boi'* and *boi'ant* is given as the prescribed first choice.
>
> Is there more than one Collegiate or Merriam edition of Webster's?
>
> I have discarded my other dictionary believing I was getting what would give me the latest pronunciation.

This letter is similar in tone to dozens of others received.

In order to protect the readers of The Christian Science Monitor, we have twice published cautions, in the Word a Day, to the effect that the publishers of Webster's had not yet issued a Collegiate edition based on the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary. Some of our readers have evidently missed these notes. Therefore, we repeat that purchasers of a Collegiate edition, even though it be dated 1935 (the new unabridged was published in 1934), must not expect to find pronunciations to correspond with the multitude of changes in the new second edition.

Our latest word from the publishers (July 8, 1935) is substantially that beyond the contemplation of a Collegiate edition based on the new unabridged Webster's, they have taken no noteworthy steps. They report, however, that the Collegiate edition is enjoying a good sale. But we cannot resist expressing the hope that the majority of purchasers are happier about their purchases, in view of the old pronunciations, than are ten tenths of the individuals who have communicated with this department.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Difficult Kind of a Dog to Get*

By LE PELLEY

IF WE GET A DOG WE OUGHT TO GET A FULL-BLOODED DOG
OH YES
PETS
I THINK HE OUGHT TO BE A AIREDALE
NO — A BULLDOG
WHY NOT A SCOTTIE ?
WELL, IF WE CANNOT AGREE I GUESS WE WILL HAVE TO GET A DOG THAT IS PART OF EACH KIND
BUT MIND YOU — WE MUST BE SURE EACH PART IS POSITIVELY THOROUGHBRED

The Adventures of Waddles—*Pleasures of Camping*

By THE HAGERS

WE GOT TO DRIFTWOOD BEACH THAT NIGHT, AND FOUND A PLEASANT CAMPING SITE.
WE PITCHED OUR TENT, THEN SAT AROUND A CAMP FIRE BUILT UPON THE GROUND.
IT STARTED IN TO RAIN AND BLOW; A STRONG BLAST LAID OUR SHELTER LOW.
FITZ-MAURICE QUACKED, "I'M LONGING FOR THE DUCAT-PLAZA MORE AND MORE."
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Ethiopia in Europe

THE United States appears to be caught in the grip of the same mesmeric circumstances which are preventing the rest of the world from doing anything effective in averting war between Ethiopia and Italy.

No power dares or wants to go to war to preserve peace. Lacking that, for the United States to have made itself a diplomatic scold would have been unrealistic and eventually harmful. Under the circumstances, President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull were limited to meaningless expressions in their reply to Emperor Haile Selassie's appeal for intervention under the Pact of Paris: that of course no self-respecting power like Italy or Ethiopia would ever consider violating the pact, and that anyway the League of Nations is concerning itself with the controversy!

Later, when the pact has either been positively violated or this is in immediate prospect, a second note calling its implications forcibly to the attention of Italy and Ethiopia may be in order. But it too will be an empty gesture. It seems painfully apparent that only force will prevent an outbreak, and that no nation ventures to intervene.

What has gone wrong? Why does not the world peace organization function? Simply because peace can be preserved by moral suasion only when the world conscience is really organized. The present machine at Geneva, the paper obligations of the Pact of Paris, do not constitute genuine organization. The League's moral position was sapped by the very "peace" treaties which brought it into existence, and further limited by the Unted States' decision to remain aloof. The Pact of Paris had validity only on the chance that the world conscience would become militant.

Nobody expects, at this stage, that the United States or even Great Britain should raise armies and rally navies and send them to the shores of Eritrea. Italy was given its free hand in Abyssinia long ago, when the solidarity of the powers in support of a just peace enforced by a just world organization was destroyed.

Far graver issues than the spectacle of Italian soldiery grappling with fierce tribesmen are raised today. The possibility of an Italian-German alliance, beginning practical work with the partition of Austria, thus dividing Europe again into two hostile groups, is menacingly raised. The consequences of such a division of Europe are so threatening to every nation that it is difficult to believe they will be pushed. The powers may realize the obvious, and draw back from that final madness, another general European war.

What can the United States do?

It can and should participate in every appropriate consultation with European powers to localize or extirpate the madness—as foreshadowed in the program for peace in the Pacific presented recently by The Christian Science Monitor.

It can and should, while participating in consultation as a good and foresighted, self-protecting neighbor, keep its own neutrality untarnished by profit motives.

It can and should enact legislation now pending in Congress, making it possible for the Government to prevent trading in munitions, materials, or money which would *ipso facto* violate that neutrality.

It can do its part toward real peacemaking. It should do all these things in the Ethiopian affair; it has already begun to do so. Meanwhile all interested in peace should awaken to the fact that the African affair is but a faint echo of the larger crisis which must be averted.

Sportsmanship and Seamanship

BACK to the shores whence she departed comes the disabled American ketch Hamrah with a heartrending saga of men's losing struggle with the sea, and bringing the question: Is transatlantic yacht racing a really worth-while sport? Flags at half mast in the Norwegian haven of Bergen attest that even those who safely made that distant landfall bear to some degree the burden of the Hamrah's heavy toll.

In sporting encounters of most kinds there is a strong tendency to spurn caution. But nowhere are the obstacles apt to be so great and unexpected, nowhere the lack of caution so hazardous, as in the wide ocean arena. Almost invariably there is a point in heavy storm at sea beyond which any vessel cannot safely be driven. Seamen know almost instinctively when to reduce driving power, whether steam or sail, to ease a laboring ship. Too often, however, men are tempted to carry on too long against overwhelming forces. Accounts of survivors indicate the Hamrah was being driven at the time she was boarded by one destructive wave.

To question their judgment under such circumstances does not detract from one's appreciation of the mutual devotion, the instinctive heroism, of all who perished in that midocean mishap. But the episode does emphasize the psychological hazards confronting those who venture to race far offshore in sail. Press of competition is a constant temptation to forsake caution even in unsheltered waters. It might well be a canon of ocean racing that to violate the rules of sound seamanship infringes on good sportsmanship.

Toward Fairer Competition

QUIETLY but with big possibilities, the movement for voluntary self-government in industry gets under way in the wake of the torpedoed NRA codes. A council on trade agreements has been at work in New York City, established by trade association executives there and the American Arbitration Association, with the result that there has come forth a most constructive draft of plans for trade agreements which would foster fair competition, reasonable labor standards and sound trade practices.

Though entrance into these agreements would be voluntary, observance of them would be obligatory, as they would have the legal force of contracts and members could withdraw only at the end of a year or some other stated period. The agreement would stipulate minimum wages, maximum hours and elimination of child labor. Among trade practices it might include prohibitions against deceptive advertising and general misrepresentation, commercial bribery, coercion, interference with contracts, defamation of competitors, and false invoicing.

Self-government in industry, the council points out, should express itself through the three usual separate channels—legislation, administration and adjudication. The "legislating" of the agreement would be done by the members of the industry concerned. The existence of a strong trade association would be necessary to the administering of the agreement. Then when questions arise as to asserted violations of the terms or as to disputes between participants in the agreement, the council suggests that these be submitted for adjudication to the tribunals long and successfully maintained by the American Arbitration Association. These include panels of arbitrators in 1600 cities.

Either the trade association or the arbitrators, according to the circumstances, would have authority to assess damages against a signatory to the agreement for any breach of it or of good business relations with a fellow member of the industry. The arbitration method would be set up as a first resort to avoid litigation, with its attendant costs in money, time and tempers. This method of establishing and supporting standards in industry offers encouraging prospects and would surely yield good results if tried out in industries which have laid a groundwork of co-operation through trade groups.

Bennett Rests His Case

AFTER carrying on for the full five years permitted but not compelled by the Canadian Constitution, the Bennett Government now appeals to the country for indorsement of its policies. It could better be said that Mr. Bennett appeals, as his energetic personality has throughout dominated party and Parliament and made his Administration largely a one-man Government. Raising tariffs sky high, bringing the Imperial Economic Conference to Ottawa, initiating an extremely radical (for Conservatives) reform program, were all projects for which he assumes full responsibility. Despite bitter criticism and the swing of provincial governments to the Liberal fold, his faith in them seems unabated.

How far has he succeeded in lifting the shadow of world depression from his own land? Judging by official statistics, very little. Could he have done more? He promised to reform and regulate the capitalist system more in conformity with modern ideas of social and economic justice. But reform and not replacement was his object. Greater protection for the industrial worker, the farmer, the small producer and retailer, from exploitation by the big financial and business interests, monopolies and mergers, department stores and chain stores, is all that is required, he believes, to increase purchasing power and bring prosperity.

His reform legislation was formulated accordingly. The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, the Natural Products Marketing Act, Unemployment Insurance; boards for supervision of trade and industry, marketing of grain, farm loans and housing; amendments to the criminal code, labor, patents and various other acts—all these were designed to remove the more patent inequalities as between individuals and classes so that the capitalist system (to use his own words) may effectively serve the people's interests.

He stopped short at public ownership of the new Bank of Canada, let alone the chartered banks, amalgamation of the two railroad systems under the Government, inflating the currency even to the extent permitted by the gold coverage, or materially lowering interest charges on borrowed money. He refused to take any of the spectacular "fliers" at codes and price-fixing indulged in by President Roosevelt with mixed results.

To those convinced that the present system cannot be readjusted, his efforts were foredoomed to failure. To the apparently greater number who believe it can still be made to function satisfactorily, he has gone far enough, or even too far, in the way of state interference. All will agree, however, whatever the immediate or future results of his Administration, that he has proved himself to be a leader of rare ability and courage—one worthy to be classed in history with John A. Macdonald and Wilfrid Laurier.

"Back to Work"

Book News of the Day

THE story Harold L. Ickes tells in BACK TO WORK (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) is by now written in stone and steel and concrete in every corner of the Union. Few citizens cannot see, within striking distance of their homes, some tangible evidence of PWA's building activity. Never before has a government erected such mighty works in such a short space of time, not even the Pharaohs, nor left behind it such gigantic and dispersed proof of its efforts.

That public works were necessary to fill the void left by the collapsed construction industry can scarcely be denied, and an oddly assorted chorus of leaders, from Herbert Hoover through Alfred E. Smith, Owen D. Young, Bernard M. Baruch and Norman Thomas had urged them. Henry S. Dennison and Henry I. Harriman were among the other advocates of public works.

* * *

The program was immediately introduced by President Roosevelt, and after some uncertainty in the steaming Washington summer of 1933, was placed in Mr. Ickes's capable hands. There have been few criticisms of the rugged honesty and determination with which the former Bull Mooser from Chicago has pressed the program. These qualities are revealed in his book. Indeed the very criticisms directed at Mr. Ickes redound to his credit, for they accuse him of slowness, of too great compunction, too awkward a public conscience. The spending school of recovery would have ladled out Mr. Ickes's $3,300,000,000, as he expressively puts it, $1,000,000 at every milepost across the American continent. Actually there was money enough and to spare.

Instead of which, the money was, on the whole, carefully spent. It did not, of course, prime the pump of recovery and should never have been expected to do so. It merely furnished relief to the construction industry which is to some measure reflected over the whole national framework. The expenditure on actual works of some $2,500,000,000 in two years compares with $10,000,000,000 or $15,000,000,000 spent annually by private industry up to 1930. Secretary Ickes estimates that it kept 2,000,000 men continuously at work. That, at least, was a dire necessity, and certainly it was better than charity payments or grocery baskets.

* * *

Mr. Ickes's billions have gone into three main channels of unequal merit; part for direct relief—as CWA and other emergency purposes of the Government; part for activities of regular branches of the Government—as naval building or the purchase of Martin bombers for the army; and the remainder for actual public works.

These operations, gigantesque and spread over the face of America, are also of unequal merit. Some projects fill long-felt and legitimate needs; others—despite Mr. Ickes's protests of freedom from politics—are briny from the pork barrel. His protestations are not convincing to one who watched Mr. Ickes's own face reflect sentiments ranging from amazement to rueful despair at the stupendous site of the Grand Coulee dam.

There is a glut of books by the New Dealers. But "Back to Work" is the most straightforward quarry for the historians among them, and it is not the least readable. It is as tart and impish in spots as its author, and it does not lie about defects, even though it occasionally keeps silence.

E. D. C.

A Glimpse of Island Landscape

On a Scottish Island

The Wedding at Gowdie's Peak

"IT'S a bonny necklace, Jeanie," granted Aggie Aird, "but my beads are bonny,' too—aye, and furrin—but naebody seems to ken it."

"I've been going to ask you about them," I put in. "Indian, aren't they?" They were richly colored, and long—almost to her waist.

"Aye, so he tells me. He brought them from Mexico. ("He" was her new husband.) "I'd like fine if folk wad speer aboot them. I'll hae to think on some genteel way to ca' their attention to them."

"Don't jerk them, whatever you do," I told her, laughing, "or you'll certainly call attention to them—they'll be all over the floor. These Indian beads are sometimes not very securely strung."

"Oh, well," this with a good-natured laugh, as she moved away, "if the folk willna look I'll hae to thole it—moonstones and filigree gold are a' the rage the night."

* * *

Jeanie Weir's necklace of moonstones and filigree gold, on account of which she had been holding court, so to speak, all evening, was famous because three weeks earlier, having received it one day, and missing it the next, she had sent the bellman through the village "crying the news" of its loss. (This was on the Scottish island.) Quite a furore resulted, and when the jewel was returned everyone wanted to see it, and hoped to have that opportunity when the wedding took place at Gowdie's Peak. And that gala event was now in progress! (How grateful I was that as "Annie's American lodger" I had been tendered an invitation.)

The ceremony, in the "best room," was finished, the supper tables which had been spread in one of the farm buildings, were cleared away, and dancing was in full swing. I had been sitting for some time beside Miss Weir, enjoying the sensation her necklace was making and her complete satisfaction. She was flushed and uncomfortable—but she was happy. She confided to me that never before had she had such a time. "Fine, she kenned," when the folk "daundered up sae carelesslike," that it was the necklace they were wanting to see close at hand. But did she care? That gave her time for a "guid long look at their Glasgow clothes." She felt better about these clothes now, she added, complacently, for she could "make as guid herself." (She was the village dressmaker.)

Pieces of "waddin'" cake were being handed around between dances, and according to custom, small things had been baked "intuld" — thimble, ring, button, silver coin, and so on. Finding the thimble in your bit of cake was supposed to mean that you would remain unmarried, so when Aggie Aird found it there was great joking and laughter, for Aggie had just been married for the third time—when she and her boarder "eloped." I thought that now surely her beads would receive some notice. But they didn't—at least no remark was made. It had suddenly become very warm, and dancing outside being proposed, there was a general move in that direction.

* * *

The fiddlers now took a rest, and several dances were to the sound of a strange, but fascinating music. A young giant, whose forebears for I don't know how many generations had been pipers to the chief of his clan, was there with his pipes, and as he marched to and fro, tune "skirling," ribbons a-flutter, he was a sight to stir the imagination. You saw pipers down through the centuries, playing on all sorts of occasions, ceremonial and otherwise—and you felt the emotional response!

But the whole scene was something to treasure in memory. The farm buildings were ranged about a paved courtyard, the roofs and gables were at odd, picturesque angles, there was an elusive fragrance in the air—the scent of the wild thyme in which the girls had washed their hair—and there was a wonderful, lavender-tinted gloaming, for the light lingered long, that exquisite June evening. And the dances! In one of them, the couples danced opposite one another, one arm upraised, the other akimbo. They would make a few jigging steps, back away, return, and then with a wild, exultant shout, they would rush together, link arms, and spin dizzily. And this would be repeated again and again—obviously to the great exhilaration of all.

It was after this exciting measure—just as the pipes were droning to silence—that there was a sudden sharp cry of: "My beads—!" And there was Aggie Aird, out in the middle of the court, clutching one strand of her necklace, while by the little drumming noise on the flagstones, we knew that beads from the other end of it were rolling in all directions. "Oh," she exclaimed, "they'll be into every cranny."

"That they willna," cried a jovial voice, and in an instant everybody was chasing, and catching beads, and Aggie, the center of the stage, was laughingly receiving them one by one into her lap. I was standing at that time with Miss Alice MacCrae, the plump one of the three delightful sisters who ran the School for Young Ladies, and I was taking satisfaction in the thought that at last Aggie's beads had been noticed—there had been something so amusingly direct and naïve in her desire for such notice. But just then Miss Weir joined us. She looked at me rather reproachfully as she said:

"I kenned ye were pittin a bee in her bonnet when ye telled her yon beads would break easy—"

"You don't suppose she did it on purpose?" I asked, laughingly.

"I wouldna pit it past her," she retorted. "Was she no' bent on making folk look? It's no' that I begrudge it to her—but things should be honestly come by."

* * *

Miss Alice had been listening appreciatively, and she was shaking with mirth as she exclaimed: "If that wasna clever of Aggie!"

Just then Aggie herself approached, and she was beaming.

"Did ye see yon?" she whispered, delightedly. "And me trying a' the night to think on some way to gar folk look. I'll hae to thank Peter Innes for the tug he gied them."

What Miss Weir thought of this frank avowal was not heard, for at that moment it was discovered that the bride and groom had escaped us and were already in Willie MacKim's rig. "The laddies 'll stop them," cried someone, as with one accord we gave chase. And the laddies did stop them—every boy on the island seemed to be waiting down on the road. But they didn't stop them for long. The bridegroom was prepared, having two handfuls of "coppers" and small silver coins ready to throw into their midst. This caused a great scrambling behind the machine, and a clear space in front, so Willie's leisurely horse made quite a dash (for him) and in a moment they had crossed the quaint stone bridge —they were "owre the brig, and awa'."

M. G. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Taxing Wealth

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

By your editorial endorsing the message of the President concerning proposed taxes for economic democracy, The Christian Science Monitor aligns itself as opposed to that command of the Decalogue which says, "Thou shalt not steal."

Those who by honest exchange, co-operation and industry produce wealth, acquire a title thereto good against the entire world, including sovereignty itself. For the Government to take even a scintilla of such wealth is thievery.

It is true that vast accumulations of riches have been taken by private individuals and corporations which belong to the Government and the people. However, this does not justify the Government in indiscriminately taking the honest gains of productive industry.

The Government ignorantly creates monopoly and special privileges by statutes such as the tariff on imports—patent statutes—licenses to practice law, medicine, etc., and, worst of all, permits private persons to collect ground rents created by public improvements and public services.

These statutes should be repealed and the Government should collect sufficient ground rent to defray its expenses, and desist from all taxes on industry.

I do not agree with your statement that "Taxation of incomes and inheritances epitomizes taxation according to benefits received. . . ." Take, for example, the tobacco business, which contributes so largely in all kinds of silly taxes. It is impossible to say that the Government benefits this business in any manner whatsoever and certainly no more than it does the churches, hospitals or universities, which are tax exempt to a very great extent and often get subsidies.

It is astonishing to find intelligent people advocating a tax based upon "ability to pay." This is the logic of the kidnapers and bandits, and when adopted and extended by the Government bodes ill.

CHARLES G. BALDWIN

Kennebunkport, Maine.

"Bring Back the Bicycle"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A British journalist relates that a careful estimate shows that in England, Scotland and Wales there are fully 10,000,000 bicycle riders, many of whom take their vacations by visiting various points of historical interest astride their glittering wheels. Here in the United States the number of "free wheelers" is computed at about 1,000,000, a very small contingent relative to the three times greater population.

It was the coming of the motor vehicle about thirty years ago that drove millions of bicycle riders off the public highways. No effort was made to furnish properly constructed bicycle paths, and today there are very few opportunities for safe wheeling. It would seem that with all the millions now being expended by the PWA and CCC, action should be taken to lay out suitable pathways connecting our great city populations with mountain resorts, public parks and seashore bathing beaches. Many millions of dollars have been expended on roads for the motorist, public golf links and bathing beach improvements, but nothing for the millions of young people of all ages who would gladly go a-riding under their own power.

Why not a national movement to bring back the bicycle?

WHIDDEN GRAHAM

New York, N. Y.

Referendum Before War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Representative Louis Ludlow has in the interests of peace introduced House Judiciary Resolution No. 167, which should be endorsed by the public and be made a part of the Constitution. It reads as follows:

Sec. 1. Except in the event of an invasion of the United States or its territorial possessions and attack upon its citizens residing therein, the authority of Congress to declare war shall not become effective until confirmed by a majority of all votes cast thereon in a nationwide referendum. Congress may by law provide for the enforcement of this section.

Sec. 2. Whenever war is declared, the President shall immediately conscript and take over for use by the Government all the public and private war properties, yards, factories and supplies, fixing the compensation for private properties temporarily employed for the war period at a rate not in excess of 4 per centum, based on tax values assessed in the preceding war.

In the interests of peace, help to get this resolution adopted. Write to your members of Congress urging them to work for this resolution now before the House Judiciary Committee.

MORRIS BERZON

Everett, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

The Other Side of the Picture

By Fiona Hale Cook

Chairman, Department of Government and Legal Status of Women, Massachusetts League of Women Voters

[A reply to "Women Citizens' Rights," printed in this column May 21]

THE National League of Women Voters and the Massachusetts League of Women Voters have carefully considered, and consistently opposed, the adoption of the "Equal Rights" amendment to the United States Constitution, as introduced into every session of Congress since 1923.

Let us say at the outset that the League agrees with the proponents that in many states there remain discriminations against women which should be removed by legislative action, but disagrees on the question of how this should be accomplished. It believes that the only direct and certain way to make such changes is by specific statutes drafted with careful study of each need and worded sufficiently specifically to effect by their own terms exactly the desired change.

Would the amendment under discussion do this? No. It is an abstract statement of a general principle which would not of itself change a single state or federal law. But by its mandatory effect it would be immediately destructive of a great many laws without giving any substitute law to be enforced. It reads:

> Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.
>
> Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

* * *

The terms of the amendment would admit of but one standard right applicable to men and women residents of the same and of different states. Let us suppose such an amendment were to go into effect today and try to analyze the situation it would precipitate. Under our dualistic form of government—state and federal — laws emancipating women from their legal incompetency of the common law have been within the jurisdiction of state legislation, and consequently we find variance in laws between states.

The effect of the proposed amendment would be to render these varying laws unconstitutional because no one represents a single standard of equality throughout, and such is made mandatory by the terms of the amendment. The courts could decide that the effect of a law was nullified for being in conflict with the amendment where the question was properly challenged, but could not select a standard to enforce; substitute law would have to be passed by the usual lawmaking bodies.

When would that be accomplished? The alternative provided in the second clause of the amendment, should a prolonged lack of uniformity and the consequent effect of legal suspension prove to be an impasse, would empower Congress to decide for us! Do we wish to give Congress power to legislate on matters of state control and protection?

If Congress were to enact this whole block of laws, it would take the enforcement of them and all cases arising under them away from the state courts; and to the federal courts would go the settlement of questions essentially adapted to state jurisdiction. The proportion to which litigation and confusion could pile up is not in any way apparent to the casual observer to whom the very brevity of the statement creates the fallacy of simplicity.

* * *

It is well to understand more about, and view with grave concern, a method which attempts to better our law by sweeping away, as an intermediary step, a structure of laws on which we are depending, and which are in many states no longer discriminatory but rather represent the legislative accomplishment of years. Instead of attempting to advance by throwing out of effect a large per cent of good law and going through a period of uncertainty and confusion to correct a small remaining per cent of discriminatory law, effort should be concentrated in the backward states which are out of line with the progress of sister states. There the seat of the trouble is, and would continue to be after amendment.

Further than opposing this method there arises uncertainty as to just what "equal" rights as used would be held by the courts to mean. If it means "identity" of rights in all fields, as the proponents evidently hope, this is another ground on which to question its advisability. Let us glance at a group of laws where existing disparity of provisions is not to be characterized as inexcusable discrimination and injustice.

There are the laws for maternity and child protection embracing the Sheppard-Towner Act and similar statutes in forty-five states; also the laws of protection in industry for women where a special hazard to women exists; and the support laws, requiring that a husband support his family. Should the law here apply to each? Does marriage, home and family require the same of each? If we feel that we want identical laws for men and women, in every field, arbitrarily applied, then we dismiss any anxiety over the possible interpretation of this phrase. But if we feel that true equality must be characterized by qualitative considerations, then we deplore a step which might nullify the effect of protective laws now on the statute books and foreclose the possibility of coping with future needs in this respect.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, JULY 10, 1935

New Life for China?

By Randall Gould

THE WORLD'S MOST populous country has long been subject to aggressions from the Western world, and now lies, apparently prostrate, before the advances of Japan. If China had shown itself able in some measure to defend its own interests when Japan invaded Manchuria, Western nations would probably have rushed to its assistance. But China could do little for itself, and other peoples were not anxious to fight China's battles.

When China succeeds in establishing itself as a unified nation, a turning point in world history will have been reached. When will this be? Do the present stirrings of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's New Life Movement mean that China is about to find itself? The Monitor's Shanghai correspondent answers this question on the basis of his own observations.

NOBODY ON EARTH IS MORE HUMAN than the allegedly inscrutable Chinese. Nobody in the Orient is even a fraction as American, in point of individualism, despite the famed Chinese family solidarity.

So the fact that these ancient Chinese people are developing a brand new aspect of their national psychology—and a very solid fact it is—is a thing perfectly understandable to the Western world if we hold fast to realization that the Chinese are not what fiction writers have told us for years, but instead a very human, very everyday, sort of folk.

After all, most Chinese are farmers, and farmers are much the same the world over. Man is deep rooted in the earth in China, a simple creature watching the sun and rain and growing crops. His mind isn't subtle or even full of many ideas. But it is a real mind, and it can absorb ideas, and in China today there are new ideas stirring which may play a large part in affecting the United States and the world at large.

These very human people have, such leaders as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek believe, grown slothful and careless in their thinking and also in their personal habits.

There lies the root of the new efforts to develop a new national psychology, variously found in such manifestations as the "blue laws" which have just begun to pop up in virtually all of the large cities, in the Confucian revival, and most of all in the New Life Movement, which started in recently Communist Kiangsi Province, lying south of the Yangtse River well inland, but now spreading over virtually the entire republic of China.

The heart of this new thinking appears to me to be the New Life Movement. Perhaps I am prejudiced because I have recently completed a trip into Kiangsi Province, where the movement started, and where it may still be found in its purest, or at least most thoroughly enforced, form. I went into Kiangsi a scoffer and came out a convert, not only convinced that the New Life Movement is (in Kiangsi, at least) fulfilling General Chiang's ideal of giving the people a new patriotism and a new social conscience by purifying their personal habits, but also disposed to link up to the New Life Movement all manner of other things I had noticed stirring about China as evidences of a desire to raise the national level.

General Chiang, while he was personally directing the military campaign in Kiangsi against the "Communist bandits," who had set up the Chinese Soviet Republic within, and in opposition to, the republic of China, founded the New Life Movement in February, 1934. His object, in the words of a summary issued by the Association for the Advancement of the New Life Movement at Nanchang, provincial capital of Kiangsi, was "to give new life to a nation whose people had long been accustomed to the habits of disorderliness, dullness, weakness, rudeness and vulgar manners."

"In other words," continues the summary, "it aims at the promotion of orderliness, cleanliness, simplicity, frugality, promptness and accuracy. One's daily

Illustration by C. LeRoy Baldridge

activities should be guided by the famous virtues: courtesy, justice, integrity and conscientiousness ('li,' 'i,' 'lien' and 'chin')."

General Chiang delivered five speeches on various phases of the movement and thus laid the basis for a mode of thought and manners which was to sweep Kiangsi and spread throughout the nation well ahead of the propaganda of those who undertook to guide it. After the famous Chiang speeches, local leaders in every occupation joined in an organization to promote the movement, first making out an outline which gave special attention to the rules of conduct and cleanliness, and then forming an organization on Feb. 21.

Almost at once after the start of the movement in Nanchang, other parts of China took it up. The National Government in Nanking sent out circular telegrams concerning the significance of the enterprise and Shanghai, Peiping, Hankow and other large cities promptly indicated great interest while there was response from a large number of towns in the provinces.

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On July 1, 1934, a national association was formed with General Chiang as president. Headquarters continued at Nanchang and the idea was to allow the movement to spread out from Nanchang as a center through Kiangsi Province, and finally to all the other provinces.

Its supporters are pressing it into every possible phase of Chinese life from such matters as refraining from smoking on the street to making one's city beautiful and improving social relations and customs.

There is no time limit involved. The New Life Movement is aimed at changing the outlook of the people so that they may develop a new spirit and ability to meet the requirements of a new era and produce a working life for the nation in accordance with old virtues. Here we see a link-up with the Confucian revival already noted.

The New Life Movement is declared by its leaders to be imbued with the spirit of military discipline, productive activity, and the fine art of living—certainly a liberal contract even for China, where comprehensive ideas are cherished! But by "military discipline" the nonwarlike Chinese do not mean what might be meant in Japan or in Germany by such words. They do not ask the ordinary citizen to become a soldier—traditionally the soldier in China is scorned as of low caste, and even the modern growth of overwhelmingly large Chinese armies has not altered this fundamental conviction that the soldier is of low grade ore, a diametrically opposite concept from that in Japan, the land of the Samurai. But the New Life Movement believes that the individual should know how to protect himself, and it trains him in habits of discipline.

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Rules of orderliness are inculcated, such as "keep in line while walking" and "inspect your house every morning and night." The artistic way of living is said to be to keep the home properly arranged, to respect elders, to be faithful to family and friends, to be kind to all, to avoid littering the street or misconducting oneself in public. These things all link together in the Chinese mind, and quite logically, too.

A set of precepts has been framed, and it takes in a most surprising conglomeration of matters. They mingle the general and the particular and that is just what the New Life Movement as a whole does. It dazzles with a general instruction and stuns with a specific order. Evidently the notion is that if the individual has the specific orders pounded home—perhaps by the policeman on the corner, if necessary—the general ones will likewise become rooted and give forth fruit.

General Chiang, in his "Outline of the New Life Movement," translated by his American educated wife, formerly Miss Mayling Soong, answers the question, "Why is a New Life needed?" as follows:

"The general psychology of our people today can be described in one word—spiritlessness. What manifests itself in behavior is this: No discrimination between the good and the evil, no difference between what is public, and what is private, and no distinction between the fundamental and the expedient. . . .

"In such a national crisis, we ought to reconstruct our society with extraordinary means instead of merely sitting down and waiting for the process of natural evolution. In other words, it is a gigantic task for the New Life Movement to wipe out the backward conditions of society by a wild storm and to supply the community with vitality and the right spirit by a gentle breeze."

* * *

Word had filtered down to Shanghai for months about all sorts of odd and bigoted practices in Hankow, Nanchang and elsewhere, before I undertook my Kiangsi trip for reasons only remotely connected with the New Life Movement—I was, in fact, studying the work of reconstruction after civil war, but it speedily became apparent that New Life had to be counted in on this study.

Among the stories which I had heard was one of a foreigner—an American (here in China we are the foreigners, the Chinese the natives, of course) who had been hauled off to a police station because his overcoat was unbuttoned. New Life, he was told, prescribed that he must keep all his buttons buttoned.

But the foreigner, according to this tale, pointed to the ornamental buttons on his coat sleeve and said, "What about these? What shall I button these to?"

And since there were no buttonholes to be seen, the police were thrown for a heavy moral loss, and they allowed the foreigner to go while they framed an addendum to the rules providing that people attired in foreign dress, or at least foreigners in foreign dress, were not to be treated precisely as Chinese in Chinese dress. (Incidentally, these various new movements include a strong "Buy Chinese" angle, with much stress laid upon the wearing of Chinese costume made out of Chinese fabrics.)

When I got to Kiukiang, the Yangtse River port of Kiangsi Province, my first observation was that the city was more orderly than when I last saw it some months previously. Traffic was better directed, the people were quieter and neater, nobody was smoking cigarettes in public (I had heard stories of how enthusiastic New Lifers went about plucking cigarettes from the mouths of the unwary), and here and there I saw the New Life symbol—a shield in the background and a compass superimposed on a yellow star was in the foreground. The compass pointed up and represented proper guidance, the shield symbolizes self-defense, and even the colors have meaning—the yellow, brightness and frankness, and red, blue and white standing respectively for progress, the blue sky and the sun.

These observations continued throughout my trip. In every city and town I observed that the streets were tidy. There were not even bits of paper about, to say nothing of the considerably less appetizing objects to which dwellers in China soon become accustomed though seldom (if foreign) reconciled.

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Even at the numerous Chinese banquets I was reminded of New Life, for double chopsticks and spoons were served. At a Chinese meal one reaches one's chopsticks out to common dishes, and usually eats heartily with small regard for what Westerners would regard as the common proprieties. But by New Life practice one uses a first set of chopsticks to grasp the food and transfer it to one's own bowl, then takes to a second set of chopsticks to carry the food to one's mouth. It is very tidy—if one remembers!

But will all this have any vital and fundamental bearing on Chinese thought and national psychology?

No one can say certainly, of course. It is interesting at this point, however, to consider the linked-up movements, some of them sober, sane and apparently constructive, others ridiculous to the point of farce.

The Confucian revival is not a religious movement but one designed merely to bring back what are deemed old and solid virtues beneficial to the people, and to identify them with the best in newer modern thought—such as the New Life Movement, if one takes the word of New Life supporters.

All classes in China except the largely submerged radicals seem to take to the Confucian revival with enthusiasm. This movement is designed to strengthen the respect for the old, of the child for the parent, of the pupil for the teacher; to aid education and in various other ways bring back the solid virtues of an earlier day. A wide variety of moral precepts is taught, and at the same time, by way of dramatizing the revival, a campaign is on foot to refurbish the somewhat decrepit Temple of Confucius at Kufow, to confer new honors upon lineal descendants of Confucius, and to bestow education upon the younger descendants.

Let us take a long jump into another category—that of Chinese boxing. At Nanking, the national capital, there is a National Institute of Boxing which has been spreading its activities in surprising fashion. For example, one of the first things I saw in Kiangsi was a drill of ex-Communist Boy Scouts, at a "Communist Bandit Reformatory," with Chinese boxing as a main feature.

Some aspects of this new thought in China are rather ridiculous, I have hinted, and I will class the whole of the "blue law" movement in the larger cities as falling into this category. All sorts of quaint notions are becoming current and are being enforced by the police and gendarmes.

In Canton last summer, for example, it suddenly struck the powers that be that mixed bathing was most reprehensible. It is hot in tropical Canton during the summer months, and the Chinese are a practical people though a conservative people. Up to the time the authorities concluded that mixed bathing was contrary to the spirit of New China, nobody had thought of the matter. But immediately the police went to building fences at the bathing beaches, arresting all who mingled, and generally raising an amount of excitement which seemed quite out of proportion to any possible good to be accomplished.

This spread to Nanking, Shanghai, Peiping, bringing with it laws against women's bobbing of hair, application of powder or paint (as dear to Chinese femininity as to most ladies of any other land), and such things as playing the ancient game of mah-jongg. The other day an edict went forth in Nanking that no barbers were to give permanent waves, and that anyone caught doing so would be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law.

All these, and other things, sensible or foolish, surface or fundamental, seem to me and to many other observers outward signs of a great inward ferment which is pervading all Chinese life.

Of course one need not necessarily be completely "sold" on New Life or any of the other things I have been mentioning. Miss Agnes Smedley, whose book "China's Red Army Marches" was recently banned by Nanking and who is an active sympathizer with Communism in China, has said that in her view the "so-called 'New Life Movement' makes no impression upon the workers and peasants"—who make up the bulk of China's population.

* * *

New external forces have been stimulating change. One of the greatest, and most recent, is Japan's seizure of Manchuria, together with the "Shanghai War" and the present threat to North China.

So, though their nature is nonresistant, the Chinese contribute for a great new Chinese air force, since they know the might of the airplane (having been liberally bombed), and they also feel that their regular army is lacking in everything but man power. The air force is one concrete thing they can support.

But, also, they begin to think in general. When Chiang Kai-shek tells them they are soft as a people, and therefore soft as a nation, they see point to it. And when they are told that they must develop strength as individuals in order that their country will grow strong, they hear and believe.

There is the basis of this new thought in China—a rising pride, a desire that China shall not be regarded as decadent and a victim for every bully. China is thinking today, and a new spirit is abroad in the land. Not many months need pass before its effects will be apparent to the world.

Rules and Precepts

China's New Life Movement "dazzles with general instruction and stuns with a specific order." Among the 95 rules of the movement, which promises to revivify the nation, and among the extremely varied precepts or slogans which appeal with special force to the Chinese, are these:

THE RULES:

"Dress neatly. Have clothes buttoned. Wear your hat straight. Put your shoes on properly. Sit straight.

"Don't scatter rice about. Arrange bowls and chopsticks in order. Make no noise when you eat or drink.

"Arrange your house neatly. Don't deface walls. Have simple, clean furniture. Be quiet at home.

"Do not laugh about a death or a funeral. Help your neighbor when his house is on fire.

"Do not stare around. Be quiet in public meetings or theaters. Keep in line when buying tickets or going on or off wharves, cars or boats.

"Take care of your parents and love your brothers and sisters. Deal righteously with your friends. Be honest in business.

"Do not spend too much money in weddings and funerals.

"Go to bed early and get up early. Keep your face and hands clean. Keep your hair combed. Take a bath often. Be sure that your clothes are clean."

THE SLOGANS:

"Good men act properly, bad men do not."

"A neat person is respected."

"Do not gamble, drink, smoke or frequent brothels."

"One who scolds or strikes others is like a savage."

"Do not be noisy or rush ahead of other people."

"Personal cleanliness means personal health."

"Value time and be prompt at appointments."

"Do not destroy public property or waste anything."

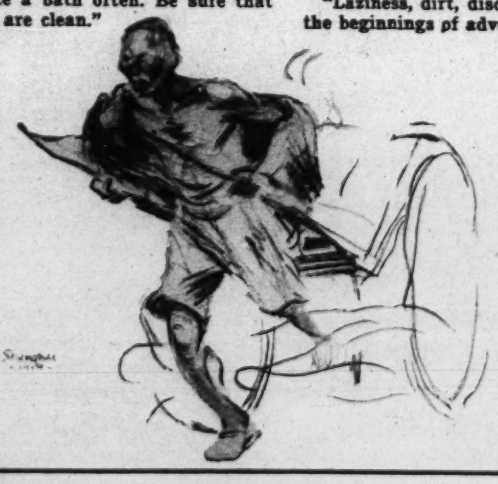
"Do not spit."

"Take a bath and wash your face often."

"Do not drink unboiled water."

"Industry, health, neatness and cleanliness are the foundations of prosperity."

"Laziness, dirt, disorder and disease are the beginnings of adversity."



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Baldwin the Dependable

Trusted in All Political Camps, Britain's Prime Minister Is Honored Even for His Mistakes, Most of Them Merely Inexpedient Actions Based on Consideration for the Public Interest

By Everard C. Cotes

STANLEY BALDWIN, BRITAIN'S new Prime Minister, probably is the most trusted Englishman of the day.

His ideals are the homely ones of peace, prosperity and liberty upon the broadest possible basis of democracy. But he differs from most other political leaders with similar outlook in one respect. It is that he has convinced a very large number of ordinary people, not only in the United Kingdom but also in many other countries, that he will defend these ideals by straightforward means and with vigor and courage, regardless of what the effects may be upon his own prospects or even upon those of the political party he leads.

An essential feature of Mr. Baldwin's make-up is a certain slowness that renders him as difficult to start as he is hard to deflect from his course, once he has committed himself to any particular line of action.

He is a man of considerable scholarship and culture, but he is where he is today much more on account of his dependability of personal character than for any outstanding gifts of either eloquence or acumen.

Not even his warmest admirers would claim for him exemption from mistakes. On the other hand, his bitterest political opponents would admit that where he has made mistakes they have been honest ones, for which he has never shirked the fullest responsibility.

He has done much that is in the highest degree controversial. Quite recently he has pushed through the House of Commons a great measure of democratic self-government for India, against the strongest wishes of a considerable section of his own followers. In 1922 he was instrumental in breaking up the entire postwar coalition government, thereby throwing Mr. Lloyd George, the then Prime Minister, from the very apex of national and international eminence into the comparative obscurity of opposition.

There have been in the world's history very few political leaders who could have done such things without turning those who suffered from them into personal enemies. Not so Mr. Baldwin, whose personal friendship alike with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill, and other leaders of the Conservative opposition to his India policy has continued undisturbed.

The great influence Mr. Baldwin exercises over those around him is one of character. It is the outcome of the fact that throughout a long career he has consistently preferred the course he thought right to that which at the moment might have seemed to be expedient.

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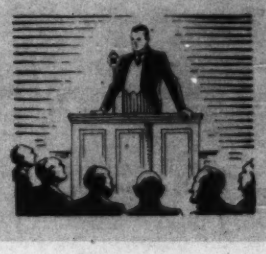
Looking back into his past one sees many examples of this. The overthrow of Mr. Lloyd George in 1922, which led eventually to Mr. Baldwin's first Prime Ministership, was the outcome of a clash of ideals. Mr. Baldwin objected to Mr. Lloyd George's policy as calculated to embroil Britain unnecessarily with Turkey, and decided to resign from the Cabinet in consequence. His protest was much discussed and he went to a Conservative general meeting at the Carlton Club, London, with his own resignation in his pocket. The outcome was that his was not the resignation that had eventually to be submitted to the King. This was because, when the matter came to the test, it turned out that in his own deliberate way he had reached and given expression to an opinion that was shared by the majority of his party.

His election in the following year to the Prime Ministership in succession to Mr. Bonar Law, who had followed Mr. Lloyd George, was not on account of any very outstanding ability or eloquence on his part, but because his associates in the Government found in him someone they could trust implicitly.

Keystone

STANLEY BALDWIN, READING IN HIS GARDEN, COMBINES WITHIN HIMSELF THE QUALITIES OF FARMER AND POLITICIAN, SCHOLAR AND STATESMAN—ALL QUALITIES NOW VERY MUCH AT THE SERVICE OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE.



In 1924, after but a year at 10 Downing Street, he plunged his party into electoral defeat. And the way this came about throws light upon himself. He brought on a general election, not because he was advised it would be expedient politically, but for the reason that he believed the introduction of a tariff, which the election was to render possible, was the only means at that time of relieving the economic troubles of industrial workers, with whom he had always been in the closest sympathy. His unworldliness on that occasion, though it broke up his Government, did not deprive him of the confidence of those who composed it.

He spent a year as leader of the opposition, and was then able to retrieve the fortunes of his party by defeating Labor in another general election. This was followed by his forming his second government, over which he presided successfully for five years.

During that period another test of him occurred. It was in the general strike of 1926. Here his firmness in meeting and defeating what was in effect an attempt to impose the will of Labor upon the Government by force made a deep impression, not only in Britain but throughout the world. On the other hand, the fact has never been remembered against him that this strike was largely in consequence of a mistake—well meaning but not less fraught with consequence on that account—made by his own Government in 1925. This mistake—as now admitted by at least some of the financial authorities on whose advice he relied—consisted in the putting of the pound sterling back upon a gold basis at a much higher parity than was consistent with the postwar welfare of British trade. Industry incurred heavy losses from which it suffers still, but it was recognized that Mr. Baldwin had done the best he could according to his lights.

It was Mr. Baldwin's great personal influence again which caused a reluctant Conservative majority in 1928 to agree to full womanhood suffrage, thereby adding 6,000,000 voters to the electorate. This was no help at the time to his party. Indeed it went far toward rendering possible the Socialist triumph of the 1929 general election when the Conservatives were driven out of office. It stands out, today, nevertheless, as an act of statesmanship, the bigger because when introduced it meant disadvantage to the political group immediately answerable for it.

These have not been the only occasions when what have seemed at first to be his mistakes have turned out otherwise in the long run. His action in intervening in the financial crisis of 1931 was contrary to the advice of many clever party men. Nevertheless, if it had not been for his actions, first in reinforcing Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and afterward in unflinchingly supporting him in office, the economic recovery of the last four years could hardly have taken place. Mr. Baldwin's independent action on that occasion thus led directly to the National Government, under which, during the last four years, the United Kingdom has advanced notably toward restored prosperity.

Mr. Baldwin is the despair of all who attempt to hustle him. He loves to represent himself as a simple Worcestershire farmer, interested in his pigs, prepared at any time to quote Latin or Greek, and inclined to turn the conversation to the antiquities or beauties of the countryside whenever inconveniently pressed to form an opinion on any political question to which he has not already found an answer satisfactory to himself. It is on record of him that when, after his party had been defeated at the polls in 1923, Lord Derby and Sir Archibald Savage, two of his leading supporters, went to him to take counsel as to rehabilitating the political position, they could get him to talk of little else than gardening.

But this decorative procrastination is only a fence behind which he works. Once his own ruminations have been completed he has a way of astonishing supporters and opponents alike by the swiftness and resoluteness of his actions. It was thus that, when Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1923, he pushed by sheer force of will the Government of the day into accepting an Anglo-American war debt settlement, of which most of the Cabinet, including the then Prime Minister, the late Mr. Bonar Law, were profoundly distrustful. It is no less characteristic of him that in 1933, when it had become apparent that his war debt settlement of ten years previously had ceased to be workable, he supported Mr. MacDonald in refusing longer to keep it in operation.

Mr. Baldwin's reputation for sincerity and caution is so attractive that his party organizers endeavored to capitalize it on the occasion of the 1929 election. With this object they plas-

(Continued on page 12)

Bridging a Millennium

Not for a Thousand Years, Some Engineers Believe, Will Another Span Rival the Gigantic Structure Now Building Across San Francisco Bay

By Courtland Holdom

LAST DAYS FOR A FERRY Plying Across San Francisco Bay, It Passes Between the Towers of the Bridge Which Will Supplant All Ferries. The Catwalks Strung Between the Towers Will Be Used by Workers Spinning the Cables. The Man, Who Appears as a Mere Speck on the Catwalk Just to the Left of the First Tower, Suggests the Massive Size of the Bridge.

WHEN N. A. KIENIA, CHIEF ENGINEER for railroad bridges of the U. S. S. R., was studying engineering activities in the United States, he spent two weeks in San Francisco, and with the aid of blue prints and interpreters went over the plans of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Before he left he said, "When this bridge is completed, it will not only be the greatest in the world, but will be certain to remain the greatest for a thousand years."

Such, at least, is the story which loyal workers on the bridge, from engineers to muckers, like to tell; and aside from the fact that Mr. Kienia took in a good deal of territory in naming a millennium as duration of the bridge's record, his statement is not without factual foundation. For he is reported to have annotated his assertion with something of a detailed analysis of bridge-building prospects, leading up to the conclusion that San Francisco Bay is the only body of water in the world with existing or potential traffic sufficient to justify investment in a bridge of such magnitude for many, many years to come.

Concerning the undisputed greatness of the bay bridge at the near end of Mr. Kienia's millennium, one does not have to consult a Soviet authority. There are plenty of plain American engineers around San Francisco who can give expert testimony. They can cite a good many reasons why this link between San Francisco and the East Bay cities of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and the rest will unquestionably be the greatest in the world.

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First, they will tell you it will be greatest in length: and when they say that they do not refer to the 8¼ miles which traffic will travel from the beginning of one approach to the end of the other, but to the 4½ miles of bridge which is distinctly bridge, and not mole, viaduct or trestle. For this shorter distance the structure will span San Francisco Bay itself: a landlocked arm of the sea upon which the ships of all nations come and go in world trade.

The bridge will be greatest, they will also point out, because of the unprecedented quantities of materials used in its building, and they will document their arguments as elaborately as you will permit with tables showing how all the I-beams, laid end to end, would definitely reach from here to there; how the 28-inch cables, reduced to fine strands of wire by the irresistible forces of hypothesis, would span the heavens in a direct course toward the planet Pluto; how all the cement, divided among the world's kindergartens, would make altogether too many permanent mud pies.

Let us avoid such relevant, but incomprehensible, details by conceding at once that into the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge will undoubtedly go more material than was ever before built into a structure designed for carrying traffic across water. In the genial atmosphere of camaraderie which this lack of a combative nature can induce, we may pass over almost without effort the other reasons why the bridge will hold world's records: its cost, although its $77,000,000 price tops but slightly the expense of building the George Washington Bridge across the Hudson; the depth of its piers, which necessitated the placing of structures as large as great office buildings beneath the surface of the water, and the galaxy of engineering design which has gone into its building.

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Of course, we may relent a little, and allow enthusiastic engineers to explain these points more fully, after we have assured them they are talking to laymen, and we mean to stand for no polysyllabic technicalities. For it is, after all, rather thrilling to hear that this single bridge runs virtually the entire scale of bridge buildings, requiring somewhere or other in its structure, for instance, all types of foundations known to this branch of engineering, with the possible, but doubtful, exception of tube construction. This prepares us to believe that four distinct types of spans are being constructed in the bridge: suspension, cantilever, through-truss and a special form of double-deck truss.

If by any chance we have been irked a little by all this talk of "world's greatest," we may have a quiet smile when our engineer friends tell us that their bridge will be "one of the high level spans of the world." Ah, ha! then there is a higher bridge somewhere! Yes, but it is not far away. It is the "little sister" of the bay bridge: the Golden Gate Bridge, also current engineering phenomenon of San Francisco, which will hold all records for height of towers, length of suspension span and height of span above the water.

In this connection, however, the bay bridge does not come off a bad second. Its span has a maximum height of 216 feet above the bay, the lowest point on the bridge being 174 feet, a mile away from the high center. And speaking of that center, by the way, brings up another reason why this bridge is unprecedented, for its high spot will be at its gigantic central anchorage, where for the first time two great suspension bridges will be joined in the middle of a crossing.

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Another claim for greatness put forth by our friendly engineers concerns the giant compressed air flotation caissons which were especially designed for this job: huge clusters of cylinders, closed at the top and open at the bottom, which were slowly let down to the floor of the bay, and then gradually worked through mud and slime to a solid foundation of bed rock.

"It can't be done!" the timid cried when plans to sink these caissons were first announced. And for a time it looked as though the doubts might be justified. On a memorable day, when one of the colossal submarine structures had been sunk only a short distance into the mud, it suddenly began to tilt. Farther and farther it swayed, like some fantastic underwater Tower of Pisa, and engineers had disquieting visions of a million dollars' worth of fabricated material going to utter ruin in an uncontrolled fall to the bottom of the bay. But gallant effort and ingenuity combined to do the right thing, to evacuate this chamber and put a double pressure upon that, until at last, and none too soon, the caisson was brought back into the perpendicular, and the building of the bridge went on without the loss of a day's time or a dollar's worth of material.

And now the bridge has progressed to the point where even the casual layman may realize that without doubt here, in due course, will be a structure in all ways fitted to carry six broad lanes of motor traffic, two lines of interurban cars and three lanes of heavy trucks back and forth above the waters of San Francisco Bay.

Commuters aboard the great ferries which daily bring so large a portion of San Francisco's workers from those delightful transbay "bedroom cities," look up at the 500-odd-foot towers, at the great massive concrete central anchorage, at the excavators biting into Yerba Buena Island, at the daring workers who tread the fragile-looking catwalks between the towers, making ready for the spinning of the cables—they look, and realize that here is a rather definite example of a good way to spend R. F. C. funds. They may think with some wistfulness of the romantic ferries and the quiet daily crossings which they must abandon when the bridge is completed, but in their haste to reach offices or homes, they must see a great compensation in the increased speed of bridge traffic, and in the fact that initial bridge tolls will be the same as ferry charges, with a prospect of decreasing tariffs until, in some twenty years, the bridge will be thrown open as a free public highway, completely amortized by operating revenue.

While the commuters and interested spectators on both shores have watched with eager gaze the rising of each tower and anchorage, there is

(Continued on page 12)

Careers for Women

Happy Ones Call for Preparation With a View to Remaining Actively at Work, Says Leader of National Federation of Business and Professional Women, and She Ought to Know

By Marjorie Shuler

CURIOUSLY ENOUGH THE president of the largest national organization of business and professional women in the world comes from that section of the United States which has been traditionally opposed to the entrance of women into any form of paid work. And yet perhaps it is not so curious after all, since the South, after all, is pretty proud of its many women who have succeeded and is apt to accord them honors beyond those conferred in other parts of the world.

Two stories which I heard on the day I spent in Richmond, Virginia, with Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, illustrate this.

We were dashing out of the John Marshall Hotel, trying to make one minute do the work of two, when we encountered Mrs. John Garland Pollard, wife of Virginia's former governor, who made us stop long enough to laugh with her over the day that Governor Pollard went down on his knees to Mrs. Bowman.

Mrs. Bowman was chairman of a forthcoming biennial convention of the Federation to be held in Richmond and she had gone up to the Capitol to bespeak the co-operation of Governor Pollard. While she was talking to him a string of beads broke and the governor groveled at her feet while he retrieved one after another of them.

"My husband always says," laughed Mrs. Pollard, "that it probably was an accident but that, knowing Mrs. Bowman, he realized that she is quite capable of arranging it all as an indication of the position she intended him to occupy with respect to all the visiting business and professional women."

The second story came after we had hurried from the hotel to the office of Mayor J. Fulmer Bright. It was too late to park the car properly and so Mrs. Bowman left it at the curb with a little note tucked on the windshield addressed to the "Officer on Duty," telling him that she had a visitor from the North on very special business and that, while she was violating the traffic rules, she hoped he would not find it necessary to send her to jail.

Mayor Bright put off some business engagements and sat there talking of one thing and another, when suddenly he leaned forward and asked, "Did you ever hear of the time that Mrs. Bowman went over my head to the City Council and beat me, too?"

I never had. So he tucked his long legs up under his desk, bade me look again at the flowers in the City Hall park, and said, "It was when all you business and professional women were coming to Richmond for your convention. Mrs. Bowman wanted $5000 to entertain you, and I thought $1000 would do. Mrs. Bowman got the council to vote the $5000 and I vetoed it. But they passed it right over my veto, with the same people voting for it who had done so before, and Mrs. Bowman got her $5000."

Then Mayor Bright paid tribute to the sound business judgment which had dictated the request by Mrs. Bowman. For three people wrote on slips of paper the number of delegates they thought would come to that convention and pay money back into the coffers of the merchants of Richmond. Mrs. Bowman's guess was highest and the Mayor's was lowest. And when the last delegate had checked into the hotel, they opened the safe at City Hall, took out the slips, and found that Mrs. Bowman's guess had been vindicated by the actual registration.

Knowing that the last out-of-town correspondent who went to Richmond to interview Mrs. Bowman had gotten the first half of her interview mumbled from under the dryer at the hairdresser's and the last half pacing up and down at the railroad station waiting for a train, I was not surprised when I found that I was to get mine in snatches between a dozen different errands. We went first to the Expert Letter Writing Company, of which Mrs. Bowman is president, and from which as many as 50,000 mailings go out in a day. While she was signing her letters, Mrs. Bowman remarked that not one salary had been cut by her during the depression and that her scale of wages was high enough so that the passage of the NRA had not raised a single salary by so much as a nickel.

We went to the bank, where Mrs. Bowman had a note to renew, and where the vice-president, G. Jeeter Jones, told me how he had persuaded her to go into the bank after she had made a success selling Liberty Bonds during the war.

Then we had to keep another business appointment in connection with Mrs. Bowman's recent appearance in Bedford County, where as "friend of the court" an old Virginia law had been invoked to enable her to plead successfully the case for some married women school teachers discharged by the local school board.

The board's attorney had argued that married women were gossipy, provincial and inclined to involve themselves in local politics, so the story goes, and Mrs. Bowman had rather the better of the situation when she rose and, in honey sweet tones, asked the court if it were possible that marriage to Virginia gentlemen would induce such unlovely qualities.

We had luncheon with a friend and were seated by her fireside before we really got down to the business of the interview. There Mrs. Bowman gave conclusions from her four years' presidency of the federation and the travel of some 200,000 miles visiting business and professional women's clubs.

The one factor which she believes would be most helpful to the careers of women is better preparation based on the expectancy of staying in business for a lengthy period.

"Women do not attain as much as they might," she said seriously, "because their objective, consciously or not, usually is marriage, and they think that they will not be in business for a long time. They do not educate themselves in the best possible way to work, and the men who employ them also expect them to leave soon, and so do not give them opportunities for advancement. Ten, 20 years go by and the individual woman realizes that she is in business to stay, perhaps against her own inclinations. She faces disappointment. In the long run she adjusts herself to the situation. But that is not the way a career is built."

She added a little vocational advice for women, that they should go into the business which is associated with the kind of thing they can do best, that they should "willingly accept responsibility, and should develop adaptability."

"Adaptability is the most necessary thing," said Mrs. Bowman. "You just have to like people to succeed in business. You may be the best comptometer operator in the world, skillful in handling a machine, with fine co-ordination of eye and muscle, but if you dislike the employee working next to you, you may find yourself out of a job. Nothing pays as great dividends in your own efficiency and the good opinion of others for you as your own attitude."

Then Mrs. Bowman remarked, "No one can be a success in business who does not derive some measure of satisfaction from serving others."

We left the friend's fireside for Mrs. Bowman's own home to see the two active reasons for her two major public interests, peace and social justice for women as well as men—her twin children, John Killian Bowman and John Geline Bowman. "Killy" derives his name from Mr. Bowman, but "John Geline," like her mother, is named for John Ganaux, the Huguenot pastor who was chaplain to George Washington and friend of the Augustin Washington family, who were forbears of Mrs. Bowman.

In the living room hangs the portrait of another ancestor, Joseph Winter, secretary of Washington's committee of safety and roommate to Alexander Hamilton, side by side with that of John Ganaux Winter, one of the first southern men to prepare his slaves for freedom and the donor of $1,000,000 to built a road between Talladega and Montgomery, Ala., because he believed that the progress of the South would largely depend on its good roads. Ralph Waldo Emerson is in another branch of this same family tree, and all through the house are furniture, pictures and silver which have passed from one generation to another.

I had come to ask Killian and Geline what they intended to train for. Killian was having a hard time choosing between a number of things, he informed me, but he had had just about narrowed them down to explorer. In fact, he had been meaning to ask his mother what training she thought would be best for him, to which she said, "Anything which will teach you to be adaptable and courageous."

Geline thinks her mother may prevent her from becoming a motion-picture actress and, anyway, she is not sure that she would be good enough for that, but she would like to draw.

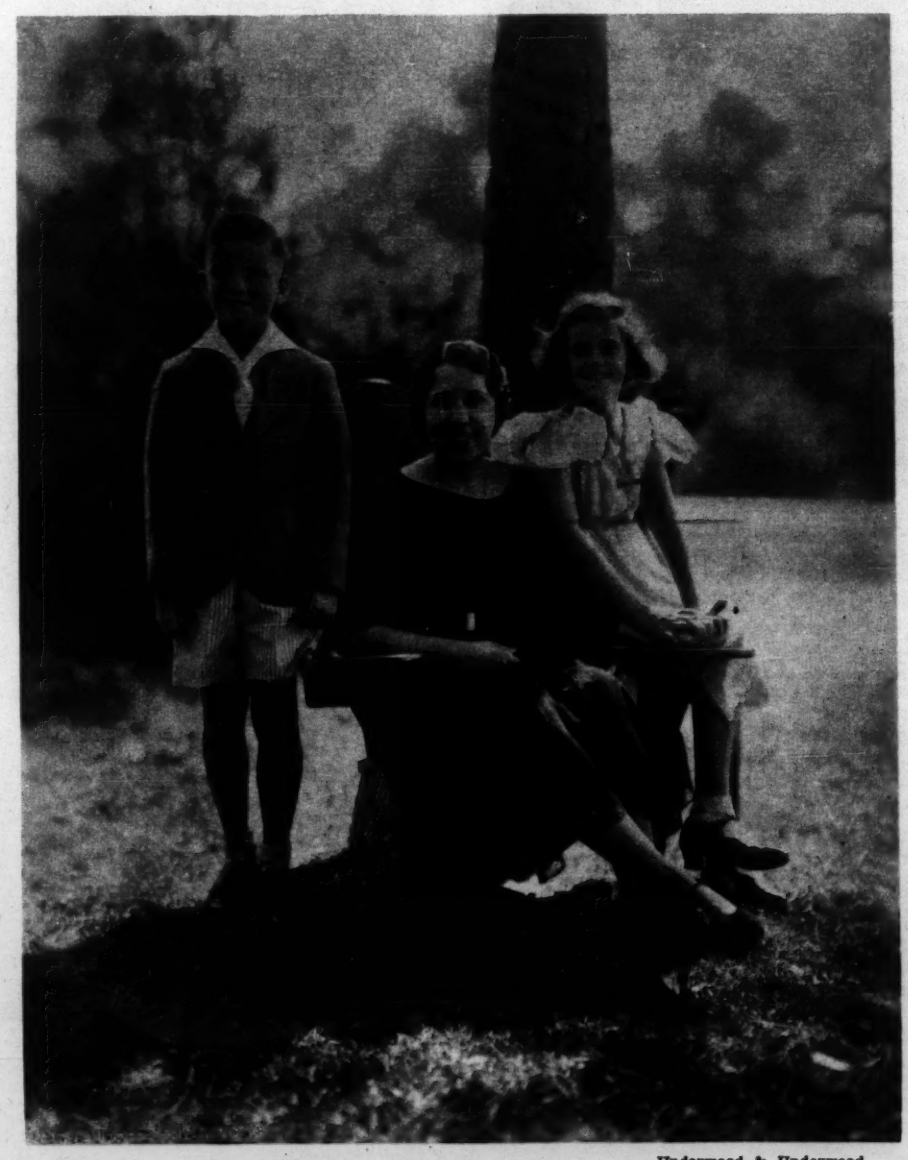
Then we were off downtown, where Mrs. Bowman was to preside over a conference. Mr. Bowman was the chauffeur, with a quiet appreciation for the way conversation skittered from one thing to another. But it was Killian, with his nose against the car window, who provided the climax.

"Mother, what time will you be home," he asked.

"Pretty late," came the reply. "Not early enough to talk over what happened today, but tomorrow morning we can chat."

As we went up the steps to the hotel it was not the president, or the businesswoman, but the mother who remarked, "Killian always wants to discuss with me what has gone on during the day and my budget of time has to allow for it."

A second later and Mrs. Bowman was shaking hands with a number of "Miss Sallies" and "Miss Jennies," so styled in that intriguing phrasing of the South which accords a woman the courtesy title of her maiden name prefixed by "Miss," though she may be a grandmother. She was being congratulated on her career, and she moved toward the platform and the chair of presiding officer over an important meeting, all unconscious of the fact that she had given an eloquent object lesson of the way in which careers are built.



Underwood & Underwood.

MRS. BOWMAN AND HER TWINS, KILLIAN AND GELINE
Killian Wants to Be an Explorer and Geline May Become an Artist.

Listen to the Amateurs

The Neighborly Appeal of Radio's Latest Feature Brings New Hope to Those Whose Talents Have Lacked Appreciation, and Thousands Have Telephoned Their Applause

By Janet Mabie

MY! How RADIO NEEDED something to freshen it up. Not that the air was getting quiet, or that there wasn't any talent to be found.

What radio needed was an idea. A new idea, with some gaiety in it, and some human interest, not forgetting talent, of course.

It got it in the Amateur Night programs.

Radio is a strange thing. The sums men spend to send their products forth to the world caparisoned in bright dominoes of entertainment would pay the foreign debts of some nations. Bands, operas, comedy, news comment, detective stories, philosophy, poetry, housekeeping talk, all dressed up to make sounds on the air as of armies with banners. You can put rural sketches, and hillbilly singers and other such homespun novelties on the air, and they will take hold because, for part of the listening audience, they have a certain neighborhood recognizability; and, for the rest, they are a kind of dash of welcome simplicity, sprinkled through morasses of more complicated or sophisticated material.

You can put great symphony orchestras on the air, and smiles of mingled contentment and triumph will spread over the faces of listeners who believe all's right with the world only when they are listening to Brahms and Tschaikovsky. You can put dance orchestras to playing music, smooth as silk, and twice as opulent, and set the feet of a nation tapping. You can go on and on, doing the same things year in, year out, for "the va-a-a-ast radio audience, ladies and gentlemen," and pretty soon you can realize that a kind of vacuum has developed. The same dance bands; the same football games; the same "Carmen" and "Isolde"; the same news commentators; Amos 'n' Andy involved in new—but really old—scrambles with life; Fu Manchu up to the same, rasping old mischief.

And then, one fine day, someone thinks of a radio Amateur Night.

Probably an expert would attribute the success of Amateur Nights on the air to their basic sentimentality.

The root personality of Amateur Night programs, as we know them, is Maj. Edward Bowes. Remember him from the days of the Capitol Theater? A great rich voice, a fine, genial, civilized personality. A man whose real estate business the San Francisco fire ruined, who came to New York determined to stay in real estate; did, by dealing in it with theater people. Got drawn aside, or ahead—as you please—into the entertainment business and became a national figure.

If you remember, the foundation of Major Bowes's theater presentations was always the things that pull at heartstrings, making you laugh and cry in swift changes. It is axiomatic that people love to laugh, and they love to cry a little, too; and if the two can be done in rapid succession and interchangeably, that is successful entertaining.

Well, anyone who has been going to the theater for a quarter of a century remembers old days when vaudeville was real—not a ghost—and the nights when neighborhood talent got its chance alongside real, live actors and actresses. Such excitement! Everybody left the supper dishes undone, in small towns, and tumbled down to the local opera house, stamping their feet on the wooden floor in time to the music of the brassy, local oom-pah orchestra (which, on Fourth of July, became a band) eager and excited over what Mrs. Jones's boy, Fritz, would do on the guitar with the harmonica attachment, and Lawyer Stebbins's daughter, who took some dancing lessons at the county seat.

Well, it was all a lot of fun. Sometimes the audiences were a little cruel, and there were catcalls and cries of "Get the hook!" which meant that the stage manager was to reach out with a contraption from the wings and haul the aspiring performer unceremoniously into obscurity. But mostly it was good-natured, and everybody had fun, and anyone who did well at an amateur night in the local town hall could be sure of making a couple of dollars later on, at some entertainment of the ladies' auxiliary or Grange.

The years changed such goings on. Movies came and "turns" became less and less an adjunct to shows. The serial, the comedy and the newsreel crept into their place. There is a whole generation, maybe two, that never saw an Amateur Night show.

And then Major Bowes had an hour on WHN, and he decided suddenly to reintroduce Amateur Nights for a novelty. They might bring to the surface fresh talent; after all, Paul Whiteman was once a gob, playing in a navy band. And they were that something unfamiliar and interesting which is the eternal search of the people responsible for the entertainment of great masses of people.

Amateur Night programs are still sufficiently new to cause a lot of talk; you can even hear that they aren't amateur nights at all, but that the performers are really professionals, out of work a long time, who have found various adroit ways of getting back into the field by this busy contrivance. Probably such stories aren't true at all, though no one could justifiably object if they were, because the plight of professional entertainers in these lean times has not been a pretty one, and a world which once appreciated them so much should at least be glad of any means that would help them to come back into their own again.

This much is certain: there are plenty of performers on the amateur hours whose degree of amateurishness is Grade A. College boys, up from Princeton, down from Yale, on from little fresh-water colleges in the Middle West, are sent to New York with a rush of excitement and good will by the contributed pennies of their classmates to present bands, quartets, eccentric instrumental combinations, what not, that have been, as the saying goes, "wowing them" in the home port through undergraduate years. . . . How did the boys in Horace Heidt's California band get their start? By playing together for fraternity dances when they were in college together. And a bunch of the boys in Fred Waring's glee club? The same way. "All right, let's get together behind the boys and

(Continued on page 14)

Lower Picture by Rotofotos, Inc.

WHAT DO THE WILD WAVES SAY?

Perhaps They Will Bring the Harmonies of Wyoming Jack Campbell (Above), or Perhaps the Voice of Major Bowes, Director of One of the Most Popular Amateur Programs, Who Is About to Try His Skill on the Xylophone. Rube Goldberg, Noted Cartoonist, Threatens to Ring the Gong Which Will Stop Him. The Elaborate Telephone Arrangement to Record Votes for the Amateur Performers Is Shown Below.

Expedients for Peace

Everybody Wants It, but So Far the Most Indirect Methods Have Been Used to Attain It, and Only War Can Result Until Individuals Rid Themselves of Lurking Rancors

By Lewis Rex Miller

THERE IS SOMETHING PECULIAR about the way people approach the problem of world peace. Everybody says he wants peace, and presumably this is true. But there is a wide divergence of opinion about the best way to secure it. And practically all the ways that are suggested for world pacification are indirect ways, not direct ways.

If a man wants an apple, he goes and picks one off an apple tree, or walks to the nearest fruit stall and buys one. But if he wants the golden apple of peace, he walks ten times around the tree hoping that somebody will come along and pick the apple and hand it to him on a golden platter.

This is certainly a very indirect method of obtaining what one desires, but it is the method which the nations of the world appear to be choosing. We all want peace, but we all proceed to follow lines of action which experience has shown are very likely to lead to its opposite, war. Instead of keeping our eyes on the objective we wish to attain, we let our gaze be distracted, and become more concerned with avoiding certain consequences, real or imagined, than we are with making progress toward our goal. In other words, we adopt a policy of expediency instead of a policy of direct and constructive action.

* * *

A story is told of an American Negro whom somebody asked to define the word expedient, or "expejunt," as he called it. "Why, boss," he explained, "an expejunt is somethin' you do when you'se afeard to do somethin' else." And when he was asked to illustrate his point, he said, "Well, suh, if I'se gwine drive ten miles over to Millville for to see my gal, the nachel thing for me to do is to go by de straight road. But if I remembers that that there road goes through a town where there's a fellow with a shotgun that don't like me at all, and I drives fifteen miles around through de big swamp, well, boss, that's an expejunt."

Now it is quite possible that, under the circumstances, this man would be wise in making his detour of expediency, but it would leave him on exactly the same terms as before with the man with the shotgun, and merely postpone the day when he must try to make his peace with his belligerent neighbor.

* * *

The nations have been very busy in recent months devising expedients for peace. No one who is devoted to the cause of international understanding would decry these efforts, in so far as they are sincere. But the surprising thing is that hardly anybody is making a direct drive for peace, and almost everybody is adopting expedients, often in the belief that they afford a real solution to the problems of the time. Few of these policies deserve the name of peace policies. Looked at from the most sympathetic angle, they might conceivably be described as antiwar policies, but some of them are hardly that. It is important that they should be recognized for what they are, namely, merely expedients, and not fundamental solutions. A recognition of their makeshift and temporary character should turn us all the more eagerly toward something better.

The first expedient for peace which has been much in evidence is rearmament. Armaments, actual or projected, are attaining high levels in practically every European country. Even the United States, which enjoys perhaps the most naturally secure position of any nation on the globe, has adopted a military budget which tops the billion-dollar mark and sets a new record for peacetime expenditure for defense purposes. Japan has abrogated the naval treaty of 1922 and adopted a record defense budget.

Each country looks upon these armaments as a guarantee of peace. Each country considers these expenditures—made almost without exception during times of economic hardship—as made in the just cause of national defense. Yet experience and history reveal that vast armaments are an incitement and a temptation to war. Still we cling to them as an expedient.

Another expedient which has been much in vogue is the elaboration of multitudinous treaties, of interlocking systems of alliances designed to discourage aggression. The drawback here is that somebody is sure to feel this treaty or that is directed against him. Germany's attitude toward the proposed eastern and Danubian pacts is a striking illustration of this point. And, indeed, it is hard to distinguish any fundamental difference between these projects and the system of alliances which characterized the European scene before 1914. It is true that the door is left open for Germany to adhere to these pacts, and it is stated that they are to be concluded "within the framework of the League of Nations," but Germany can hardly be blamed for refusing to participate in these schemes when the very League which she is invited to rejoin has formally condemned her for violating the disarmament provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. And the very nations which voted the verdict of condemnation had themselves violated the spirit, if not the letter, of these same provisions.

Of these two expedients, rearmament on the one hand and treaties of nonaggression or mutual assistance on the other, the treaties are certainly to be preferred, for they do at least recognize the existence of some law other than brute force. Yet the return to a system of alliances and counter-alliances, most strikingly exemplified today in the treaty recently concluded between France and Russia, is, like the return to competitive armaments, a recourse to methods which have definitely been proved not only ineffectual but actually dangerous.

The United States Government has been devising expedients all its own. Two of them are of outstanding significance. One is the expedient of neutrality, and the other is the expedient of taking the profits out of war. Let it be observed that both of these are wartime policies. They assume the existence of a state of war before they become operative. In this respect, they can hardly be called genuine peace policies, for they presuppose the advent of war, the very thing which a peace policy is designed to prevent.

First, to consider the question of neutrality. Legislation is now before Congress which is designed to alter the traditional policy of the United States of insisting upon its rights as a neutral in time of war in Europe or elsewhere. It is recommended that an embargo be placed on the supply of money or materials to any belligerents whatsoever, and that the United States Government refuse the protection it has traditionally given to the goods and persons of American citizens in zones of war. The purpose of this legislation is to remove the possibility of the nation's becoming involved in war through harm done to individual citizens or their possessions.

* * *

Assuming that the merchants, financiers and industrialists of the United States, and its people at large, would abide by any such policy of self-abnegation in time of crisis—which appears extremely unlikely—it is evident that it could only be effectual in preventing or checking war if it were adopted by other neutral countries in agreement with the United States. In other words, it imposes the necessity of collective action, and this is diametrically opposed to the ideas of those who are championing this movement, for their desire is to make the United States not an active member of the community of nations, but an isolated unit, self-sufficient and aloof, an Isola Bella, or beautiful island in a sea of strife.

Most competent authorities are agreed that it would be impossible for the United States to remain neutral very long if a war of any considerable proportions should break out in Europe or the Far East. Yet it is considered worth while to resort to the expedient of preparing to maintain neutrality as completely and as long as possible.

The second expedient which is being elaborated in the United States is the expedient of taking the profit out of war. As a result of the Senate's revealing investigation of the munitions industry—which has resulted in a similar investigation being held in Great Britain—there is a strong agitation for making war unprofitable to its purveyors and suppliers, and legislation to this end is being debated in Congress. Some feel that this can be done only by taking the manufacture and supply of war materials out of private hands and placing them in the hands of the state. Others wish to attempt to attain the same end by confiscatory taxation of war profits and the mobilization of industry as well as men.

Whichever method may be adopted, it is well to remember the extraordinary change which takes place in a people's way of thinking the moment a war is declared. These schemes, elaborated in time of peace, might be very inacceptable in time of war. For from the moment war breaks out, the maker of munitions is no longer considered as a culprit, but a national hero. He is not a questionable person whose activities are to be watched, checked and thwarted, but one of the saviors of his country, who deserves the encouragement and enthusiastic support of government and people in providing the sinews of war—and is not a hero entitled to a reward? Then why should he not make a profit—and a big one?

* * *

Enough on the subject of expedients. Four of them have been mentioned: rearmament, treaty networks and alliances, neutrality, and taking the profit out of war. They are, and should be recognized as, expedients, and not the most direct and effectual action in the cause of peace.

What, then, is the direct line of action? Something that is more than an expedient, something that would be a foundation stone in the enduring basis of world peace.

Experimentation with all these expedients can only show us more and more the need of elaborating a collective system of world pacification, of international law and order. The way to insure peace is to remove the causes of war, and the causes of war can only be eliminated by a concerted effort on the part of all peoples to heal the hatreds, the prejudices, and the fears which beset mankind today. We have the Kellogg Pact, the Covenant of the League of Nations and other great international conventions today; we have the letter of this law, but we have not cultivated its spirit to a point where it is demonstrably effective.

It is sometimes said that peace is a collective, not an individual, problem. True, but is there any collective problem which is not also an individual problem? Can there ever be an effort to insure peace by collective means until individuals have themselves learned the meaning of true peace? No. It is in the individual consciousness that the demonstration of peace on earth must first be made. Let us ask ourselves, what is this peace which we talk so much about? Have I ever experienced it? Have I yet eliminated from my innermost thoughts the rancors and the turmoil of hatred and fear and distrust? Must I not do this before I can make my rightful contribution to the solution of great world problems?

When we begin to reason in this way, we shall deal such a blow to the lurking errors of enmity, ignorance and hate that their hold upon the peoples of the world will be shaken, and nations will reflect their rightful radiance of confidence, inner peace, and good will.

We should not for a moment underestimate the courage and sincerity of those who are laboring to carry out these expedients for peace. These efforts of men and organizations are necessary footsteps in the march toward a high goal. But let us not lose sight of the fact that there are other more direct and fundamental contributions which we ourselves, in our daily thoughts, can make to the cause. The establishment of spiritual peace in the individual human consciousness is no expedient; it is the short road, the direct route, to the solution of problems both individual and collective.

SKETCH FOR ONE OF THE "BECKY SHARP" SETS

Blackstone Studios, New York

HIS VIGILANCE MUST BE UNCEASING
Harold Hendee Is Director of Research for RKO Radio Pictures.

Sleuths of Cinema-Land

Motion Pictures Must Be "Right" in Every Smallest Detail, and the Research Department of a Producing Company Follows Many a Strange Clue to Insure Airtight Accuracy

By Amy Bonner

"WHAT IS THE WIDTH OF TRACKS in Algiers?" "Were telegrams typewritten in 1908?" "What is a cornstick in New Orleans like?" "Have you a picture of a flea?" "What were pavements on the lower East Side of New York City like in 1912?" "How late is wheat harvested in the United States and Canada?" "Do London subways have straphangers?" "Have you an airplane view of the North Pole?"

Far from endeavoring to be an intelligence test, these are examples of the kind of questions which keep pouring into the office of Harold Hendee, director of research for RKO Radio Pictures, whose serious job it is to authenticate the motion pictures.

Modern picture production does not permit the kind of error which occurred in an early period picture, ever since derisively known by motion picture producers as "The Chair." In an important scene, where the ladies and gentlemen of the court of Louis sat about upon brocaded chairs, a lady entered. There was no place to seat her. "A chair!" the director cried, as the cameras paused. A property boy heard and obeyed. But, when the lady arose, the chair showed, amid a gorgeous period scene, as a native, modern piece of fumed oak!

Now, as soon as it has been decided to produce any particular pictures, the script of the story is carefully read by Mr. Hendee and every detail checked up with the help of three assistants, all working almost continuously sometimes, until the picture is ready to be shot. In modern production the physical content of a picture is the working guide to production. And so careful is this work of checking up each point in advance that it often happens that not even one question arises when the picture is finally in a director's hands to be screened.

* * *

Stories under consideration for motion-picture production often pass through the research department before a final decision is reached upon whether they will be made. The decision often involves the probability of some point upon which the plot hinges. Typical was one such instance, where the whole story hinged upon whether there are skunks in Alaska or not. Are there skunks in Alaska? After much research, and with some natural scientists saying no, and others saying yes, an old trapper in Alaska was reached by mail. Several months later the veteran replied. Although he had been trapping in Alaska, boy and man for 40 years, he said, he had never seen one. Therefore, Mr. Hendee felt fairly sure that probably no skunks existed in Alaska!

But, in spite of the stream of questions which continually pours into the research department, which has come to serve as everybody's question box, Mr. Hendee's favorite answer is: "I don't know. I will look it up." For even upon so minor a point as to whether three-legged or four-legged milking stools are in use in Tibet, Mr. Hendee will not even hazard a guess. "It might be just the opposite to what you say, if you rely upon your memory," he explains. The research department cannot afford to make mistakes.

The methods of the research department are not unlike those of a detective office in some ways, Mr. Hendee points out. Some obscure point of information arises, or some detail for verification, from a remote country or time, perhaps. Apparently, there is no place to begin the search. But, presently, while the department is working on it, there appear a few faint clues. They are carefully followed as far as they lead. They lead down a blind alley. Other clues open up. Recently, upon some small point, the clues led up to Harlem, down to the Battery, over to Brooklyn, out to Jersey City; the whole of Manhattan Island was covered, and 50 persons were interviewed before the point was satisfactorily settled. Mr. Hendee, whose office overlooks the new modernistic architecture of Radio City, finds New York City an ideal place for a research department, because there are people in it from every nook and cranny of the globe. And people are the most valuable sources of information for material on customs, manners, attitudes of thought, so important to get the "feel" of a locality into a picture; as well as for points about costume.

* * *

Other sources of information are the libraries and museums. There are six authoritative histories on Mr. Hendee's desk. Yet these do not always agree. In checking up on one historical event, four of these described a blinding snowstorm, and two said it was an ideal sunshiny day. In such cases of flagrant disagreement, Mr. Hendee must either take the consensus of opinion, use his best judgment, or—having had stage experience himself—choose what would be most interesting from a pictorial and dramatic point of view.

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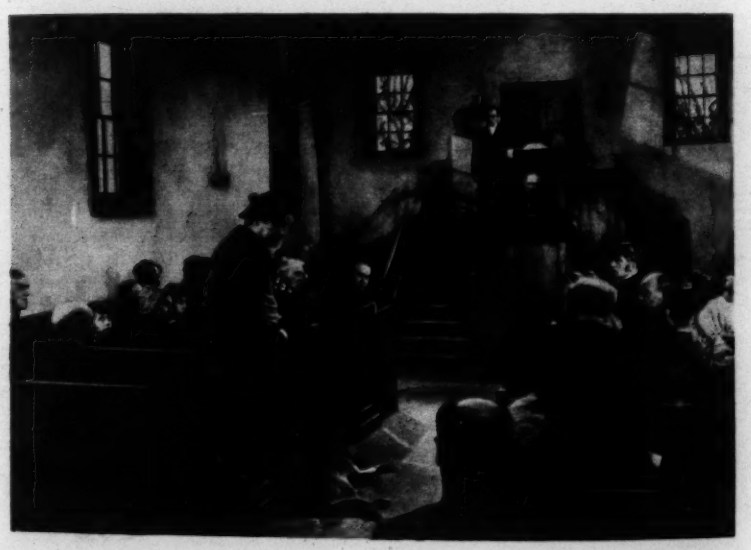
NINETEENTH CENTURY AMERICA
In the Scene From "Little Women" in Which Jo and Larry Dance at Larry's Party There Was No End of Detail to Be Authenticated.



© RKO Radio Pictures

OLD SCOTLAND
Rob Roy's Defiance of Gavin Dishart, "The Little Minister," in Barrie's Story of That Name, Takes Place in the Auld Licht Church in Thrums. Again, There Were Innumerable Details to Be Considered in Making the Film.

Before a picture is produced, often for months the research department has photographs of the locality and buildings made. When reproductions of certain buildings are to be used, the photographs of these are sent to the architectural department of RKO. Here, competent architects make plans from the photographs, which serve for the carpenters and builders to work from. Everything is very real and substantial, but not permanent, in reproduction; frame doors and real windows are used, and solid walls, braced at the back, are used, rather than the old-fashioned canvas, which used to flap when a door or window was opened or closed.

In filming "Anne of Green Gables," photographers were sent to Prince Edward Island, to the actual location of

the story. Photographs of houses, inside and out, of the natives, of the types of costumes worn, and of the countryside were taken. These were used, not for actual reproduction, but rather to get the flavor of the place, of the people, of the customs. Since, in her book of that name, Mrs. L. M. Montgomery had written of the people she knew, and there were many friends still living there, it was an easy matter to obtain entry into the homes; and this added personal touch proved of value in developing the screen version.

When Mr. Hendee was engaged upon authenticating "Little Women," with its costumes, furniture and "props"—and technically a "prop" is anything handled upon the stage—he went to the Alcott house in Concord. It is now a museum. Fifty pictures, both inside and out, were taken of the place. The house was so faithfully reproduced 3000 miles away that the visitors who knew the original intimately could scarcely believe that the original was not used in the film. Even the doorknobs were reproduced exactly. Other items which required authenticating in this particular picture were the sorts of shoes, dresses, petticoats and jewelry they wore in those days; and what a "waterfall" indicated, when applied to the hair.

* * *

When it came to the hymn, "O, Little Town of Bethlehem," which the script had the March family singing in 1865, Mr. Hendee discovered that the hymn was not actually written until 1868. He listed a number of other songs they might have sung; but none seemed quite as right, and he thought it would be all right to use it, if the studio still wanted to use it. They did. Only one person complained, a clergyman in the Middle West; and when Mr. Hendee explained the matter to him he was quite reconciled. There was probably not another mistake in "Little Women," which has that authentic quality which is the result of authenticating the picture.

When "Cimarron" was produced, a critic wrote: "There is a spirit that reaches out and grasps the audience."

This was because Mr. Hendee and his staff of three worked five months on authenticating the material before one scene was shot. They found out what sorts of tents were used for the first settlements in the Oklahoma territory, when settlers began building frame houses, what sort of brick they used, when they turned to brick, how soon they paved the streets and what materials they used, the history of their lighting devices, and all the changes during the period covered by the picture.

* * *

One difficult problem was the matter of the kind of oil stove used by pioneer families, when traveling by covered wagon. The search led finally to Ohio, where there was an oil stove company which was making stoves 75 years ago. After some correspondence Mr. Hendee learned that the retired president, who was somewhat of an antiquarian, might possess some old catalogues, which are very rare, indeed. Correspondence with the president proved that there was such a catalogue, which he would send upon some dire penalty against its return. The stove was carefully copied in its quaint filigree, a reproduction built, and the catalogue returned. When the picture was shown, there was the quaint, authentic oil stove, but so deeply hidden in shadow that no one would have known what kind of a stove had been used, anyway!

Mr. Hendee never accepts a "No" for an answer. It requires, he says, besides a detective sense, a bulldog tenacity to run down such clues. And even though an object may be hidden, or a scene may be cut after its props have been carefully authenticated, there is an answer to every question that arises. If it has not been found, it simply means that they have not looked in the right place.

When working upon "The Little Minister," very little material on Scotland existed in the libraries or museums of the large cities, such as Boston, Chicago, New York, or even the Newark Public Library, which often has unusual material. A cable to London disclosed a scarcity of material on Scotland, even there. And Edinburgh, likewise, contained very little in the way of material. Finally, arrangements were made whereby a local photographer in Kirriemuir, Barrie's background for the fictional town of Thrums, sent over all the photographs he had of the locality.

Typical of the kinds of problems which arose, in connection with the filming of "The Little Minister," are the following: The kinds of signs used about 1850 to warn away gypsies; the kind of spinning wheel used by Nanny Webster; what the inside and outside of Lord Rintoul's castle looked like; the organization of the Scottish church, in order to make the scenes authentic in the Auld Licht Kirk, where Gavin Dishart, the "little minister," presided.

* * *

Many points arose in the preparation of the mechanics of "Beau Geste," supervised by Mr. Hendee. A large scrapbook, containing a map of the territory and pictures of Senegalese, Legionnaires, Arabs and beggars in costume, indicates some of the lengths to which it was necessary to go in the job of authentication. Mr. Hendee had many photographs taken of the Sahara Desert to obtain views and impressions of the desert. Points in the western desert were found by the location man, for the filming of the picture, which so perfectly matched the photographs of the Sahara that people recognized the heart of the Sahara itself in the finished film! Troops on the march in the Foreign Legion do not chew gum while on the march, but pebbles, to keep the mouth moist, it was learned after some research on this point. When the baron's room was shown to a Frenchman, whose services had been obtained through the French Consul to assist in the authenticating work on French details, he burst into tears, crying: "It's too wonderful, it's too wonderful. Five years have I lived in this room. I can't stand it."

The appurtenances of the table, when Becky gives a dinner party in her home, was one of the problems of "Becky Sharp." The costumes, type of auction flags, types of advertisements for auctions, the kind of money used, and many other fine points came up for authentication. One of the most amusing was the kind of wrappings used for parcels and for candy. In those days when candy was sold, paper bags were not used, but cornucopias.

"Beau Geste," "Cimarron" and "Little Women" won Photoplay Gold Medals. And this is a great satisfaction to as careful an authenticator as Mr. Hendee. He has been at the job for 12 years or more, after a career on the stage, and his stage experience stands him in good stead where questions of good production are involved.

* * *

"You can't have preconceived ideas. You have to have an open mind," he maintains. And so when anyone asks a question, he says: "I don't know."

But when those whose pastime it is to hunt for mistakes write to RKO, they always find a mine of information to back up any particular point. Even the farmer who objected to some of the farm implements used in one picture found that in that part of the country shown in the picture these were correct; while in his own locality different types were in use. And the man who wrote in about the lighting of "Cimarron" forgot that some time had elapsed between the opening of the picture and the close, and with it a change of the type of lights used. They all receive quietly authoritative letters or interviews from the director of research, who usually knows more about a moot point than the critic. Mr. Hendee has the co-operation of the whole staff, and especially the stars, who find that working against authentic backgrounds gives them a confidence which nothing else could. And Mr. Hendee has a philosophy about it all.

"Truth and verity have a place in the world that cannot be gainsaid. And that is quite a comforting thing in these days of uncertainty."

Courtesy, RKO Radio Pictures

GREEN GABLES

This House on Prince Edward Island, Canada, Will Serve as a Model in Making Sets for the Movie Version of the Novel, "Anne of Green Gables."

Courtesy, RKO Radio Pictures

SKETCH FOR ONE OF THE "BECKY SHARP" SETS

Furniture, Decorations and Costumes of the Period Had to Be Carefully Verified.

Courtesy, RKO Radio Pictures

MIRIAM HOPKINS IN A SCENE FROM THE ALL-COLOR PRODUCTION, "BECKY SHARP"

Every Last Point Must Be Checked for Accuracy in Making a Motion Picture of Such Quality. In This Scene the Costumes and Musical Instruments Were Among the Details to Be Considered.

Photo, Virgil Apger, M. G. M.

BACK OF "DAVID COPPERFIELD"

Elizabeth Allan, Who Took the Part of David's Young Mother in the Cinema, Here Stands Beside Part of the Eight Tons of Books That the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios Used for Research to Give Authenticity in Settings, Costumes, and General Detail.

Among the New Books

Drama on Inishmore

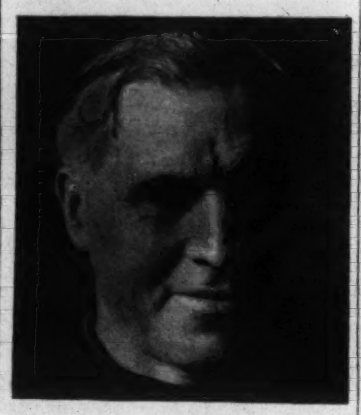
Man of Aran, by Pat Mullen. New York: Dutton. $3.

INISHMORE, ACCORDING TO THE supplementary maps in the back of Pat Mullen's book, "Man of Aran," is the largest of the Aran Islands. The two other principal islands have the equally lovely names of Inishmaan and Inisheer. Then there is Rock Island with the Light House, and Branagh Island with the Sound (all broken water).

But it is Inishmore that has Gortnagapple Village and Manister Shore and Dun Aengus (a fort) and Kilmurvy and Kilronan. And it is on Inishmore that Robert Flaherty found most of the drama he put into his great film. He found drama in the bare rock gardens of seaweed and sand and praties, in the lashing seas and in the strong faces of the people who maintained existence among and against the wilder elements. And how he found it is related with zestful racial flavor by Pat Mullen, who had gone out to America and come back to adapt his knowledge of the world to the business of living in his rough homeland, and whose diverse experiences were useful to Mr. Flaherty in assembling and directing the nonprofessional cast of the picture.

"Man of Aran" starts out like an autobiography but soon develops into a social study. A study not profoundly philosophical nor profoundly literary, but skimming and fleet of phrase, deftly delineating the portraiture and scenic background of a race. If there was a ghost writer at Pat's shoulder, it was no banshee wailing down the wind, but some sturdier grammarian, whose Gaelic instincts left untouched the cadences of the Irish voice.

In this backstage story of the making of the Aran film, the reader watches the reels go round in a far from systematic fashion, for between the variabilities of the weather and of the natives, there was a pretty



PAT MULLEN

zigzag graph to its progress. There is no nature-faking in the stormy hunting of the great basking shark or sunfish (more poetically, Levawn Mor) even though it was an ancestral occupation resuscitated for pictorial purposes; nor in the mountainous seas that Mr. Flaherty thought too true to be good in photography.

Most revealing is the effect of film-making on the islanders. It probably changed the course of living, and certainly the course of thinking, of many a wan. From the superstitious shyness in fear of the evil eye, or of losing their religion, which first kept the islanders aloof from the camera, to the pride and confidence and sometimes vainglory which eventually couldn't take them away from it, is an engaging narrative of mental processes.

And on the whole, Pat Mullen has got more drama into his book than Robert Flaherty got into his film. The intimate things missed in the picture—"a little bit of a dance in Killeany Village," a Christmas celebration, with Pat's lame old father doing the Bucks of Oranmore, or Patch Ruadh secretly combing out his red whiskers behind a boulder, once he learned there was drama in them—are specimens of the lively flashes that dartle the book.

MARGARET LLOYD

'The Second Grotius'

Jus Gentium Methodo Scientifica Pertractatum, by Christian Wolff. New York: Oxford University Press. 2 Vols. $10.

ONE OF THE GREAT scholars of international law whose works are now being rescued from comparative obscurity is Christian Wolff, German philosopher and political theorist of the eighteenth century.

A precursor of Rousseau, one might call this brilliant intellectual light of the days of Frederick the Great. Frederick called Wolff his great teacher, and held his writings in the highest esteem. A late eighteenth-century writer declared, "Wolff will forever occupy one of the foremost places among the teachers of natural international law and may well be styled the second Grotius. Grotius was the first one to elevate it to the dignity of a science; Wolff gave to this science for the first time complete order and coherence and reduced it to a system."

In an age of narrowness and bigotry, Wolff made a brave fight for academic freedom—and won. Expelled at one time from his chair of mathematics at Halle, he lived to witness the discomfiture of his critics and enemies, and returned as vice-chancellor to the university which had cast him out, shortly to become its chancellor, and a baron.

The former tanner's son had been made a member of four academies and had been invited to seven universities.

Even before the world had before it the stimulating example of the United States of America, Wolff saw the wisdom and practicability of the federal system in statecraft. His name must be enrolled among those who prophetically foresaw a world organization of states. Wolff called this organization the *civitas maxima*.

These two volumes are number thirteen in the series known as the Classics of International Law, published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, under the general editorship of James Brown Scott. The series comprises practically all the outstanding works in this field which, published in earlier centuries, have become inaccessible to the majority of students. Volume one of this work comprises a photographic reproduction of the edition of 1764, in Latin, with an introduction by Otfried Nippold, in German. Volume two affords an English translation of the text, by Joseph H. Drake, and an English translation of the Nippold introduction.

LEWIS REX MILLER

A Gentle Elizabethan

At the Court of Queen Elizabeth: The Life and Lyrics of Sir Edward Dyer, by Ralph M. Sargent. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.

HERE IS A FAVORABLE EXAMPLE of the kind of literary monograph which is produced in the austere and remote seclusion of American graduate schools and seminaries. Originally presented as a thesis for the doctor's degree at Yale University, it has been revised and enlarged into book form. It presents to us the portrait of a gracious and accomplished gentleman of the sixteenth century whose name is associated by posterity with a single charming poem—"My mind to me a kingdom is"—but who has otherwise been well-nigh forgotten.

* * *

Yet Dyer was the most considerable of the lyricists (who numbered among them also Turberville and Gascoigne) of the early Elizabethan generation between the poets of "Tottel's Miscellany" and the advent of Spenser. As befitted a great gentleman of that day, he never published any poem with his signature attached to it. His best-known piece was set to music by William Byrd and became immediately popular. Some other pieces found their way into anthologies of the time. Much that he wrote was purely occasional, and while some of these things were preserved in manuscript commonplace-books, a good deal else has probably been lost.

His reputation, though it may have been exaggerated by fawning men of letters like Thomas Nashe, was higher than can be easily accounted for on the basis of the writings that survive. He is known to have joined with Sir Philip Sidney in the famous experiments with English hexameters; but of his work in this kind nothing remains. Its loss, judging from the extant products of other experimenters, is not greatly to be regretted.

Dyer, in an age of violence, was a man of singular quietness. He had no adventures in the army or upon the sea; he took no part in religious controversies; he engaged in no celebrated feud. There is evidence that he was disappointed in his expectations of courtly preferment; but he took his disappointment with a gentle melancholy that is evidently sincere and not merely "fashionable." Of him Mr. Sargent writes: "Perhaps the greatest measure of his success may be seen in the fact that while tributes to his grace as a courtier abound, yet in this world of constant self-seeking and sharp intrigue, there remains not a word of personal bitterness nor hatred recorded against his name." Across the centuries we descry a pleasing and graceful personality.

* * *

But a shadowy one. Letters of Dyer's survive and numerous allusions to him in letters and other documents of the time. But to build up the picture of this personality it is necessary to resort to a good deal of oft-repeated history. Mr. Sargent supplies this background by painting in the court of Elizabeth during her early years; by picturing anew the entourage of Sir Philip Sidney; and by telling at great length the amusing but not unfamiliar story of Edward Kelley the alchemist and his adventures at the court of the Emperor Rudolph II. For Dyer was a convinced believer in the possibility of transmuting the baser substances into gold, was a friend of the celebrated Dr. John Dee, associated intimately with Kelley with the result that he got into difficulties and into prison at Prague, and seems never to have abandoned his belief in the authenticity of Kelley's claims.

* * *

It is impossible to say just why Dyer never attained the rank and influence proportionate to his deserts. There is abundant evidence that for some time he was out of favor with the Queen, but there is also evidence that she made larger promises to him than she was willing to perform. To attract her attention and to maintain what was considered a suitable station and appearance at court he spent lavishly and half ruined his estate; but it is characteristic of his nature that these expenditures (unlike those of other great Elizabethans, among them Sidney himself), though large enough to cripple him, were not so large as to cripple his creditors. Through it all he remained a courteous and considerate gentleman.

In an appendix Mr. Sargent discusses the qualities and historical importance of Dyer's poetry and prints, with careful bibliographical annotations, his few surviving poems—but fourteen in all. His book is a welcome addition to our knowledge of a life of refinement and culture at a court famous rather for its brilliance and magnificence than for gentleness.

S. C. C.

Still another volume in celebration of the Jubilee of King George V is issued by Macmillan. This is "Twenty-five Years a King," compiled by Sir Austen Chamberlain from the Pathé film of the same title.

Witter Bynner, Host

Guest Book, by Witter Bynner. New York: Knopf. $1.50.

VERSATILE MR. BYNNER'S latest volume, a smart yellow book, would lie as fitly on the polished metal table in a modern bedroom, bright with glass, chromium and light, as a sampler motto quoting Mr. Guest on the rosebud wallpaper of a spare bedroom of a softer period. It is technically skillful, brilliant but hard. To compare it with Edgar Lee Master's "Spoon River Anthology," as the publisher's advertisements do, is to show scant appreciation of its peculiar qualities. Mr. Bynner has not written realism, crude, sincere and tragic, but vers de société. Not that he is polite about it—politeness is out of fashion—but that even his sentiment has a false note which makes it sophisticated and bitter.

What turns all the verses to flippancy, penetrating as they are in discerning contemporary frailties, is the basic idea that a host may look upon a guest as a type. To do this is to rob the relationship of its true meaning. A guest is an individual, not a caricature, and no amount of cunning verse can veneer this false attitude.

Into the strange house of Mr. Bynner's building come for week ends, dinners or for longer, choir boy, dogmatist, bluestocking, clubwoman, Communist, expatriate, liberal, liar, Oriental,

WITTER BYNNER

teacher and débutante—presenting a hard problem in seating and in entertaining. Some provide their own entertainment in the fashion of the pianist, who is let off lightly no doubt because he serves a useful social purpose.

Fashions change but it is an old tradition among the writers of light verse to take hospitality lightly—Ovid with his quip that it is more disgraceful to turn out a guest than not to admit him and Thomas Bailey Aldrich's suggestion that "There's many another Inn in town," are but two examples. The absence of capital letters fails to conceal the antique pattern of Mr. Bynner's verses, erudite, daring and contemporary as they are.

I. F.

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Mr. de la Mare Peers Into the Child's World

Early One Morning, by Walter de la Mare. London: Faber. 21s.

THERE ARE BOOKS which defy argument, definition or analysis, which fall between a dozen stools and succeed in making a virtue of the fall, which lead the reader a dance if he tries to read them straight through, driving him at last to skipping and dipping and then back again, by some sharp paragraph, to yet another progressive attempt. "Bold lover, never, never canst thou kiss, Though winning near the goal"—the elusiveness of Mr. de la Mare does sometimes make one ask if there were not periods of boredom on the Grecian Urn.

He has written a study of childhood over 500 pages long, backed by appendices, stiffened with statistics and a full section of children's writings, and eased by the childhood recollections of famous men and women. "Childhood," said Mr. de la Mare, as others have said, "Women," or Burton, "Melancholy, Anatomy of." Like them, he proceeded to map out an almost impenetrable country. The result, as one might expect from the peculiar genius of the poet, is an embroidery rather than a map, observation elaborated into reverie. This literariness, while providing some enchanting passages, on the whole weighs against him: he gilds what are not always lilies and even poets cannot put wings upon statistics. But he has one invaluable key to the understanding of the child—a sensibility to reverie and day dream which brings him to the threshold of our memory of childhood.

Memory and direct evidence from the child—those are the only approaches, and attempting the latter, one arrives at an impasse:

"All young children perpetually delude us by their stature. His 'exterior semblance' cannot but belie any 'six years' darling of a pygmy size.' There could be no more disarming mask of what is within his young, stolid, absent, grimacing, scowling, shy or heedless face. His silence is embarrassing enough. But his very accents deceive us—that piping voice, politely exchanging sentiments befitting the no-man's-land that all but lies between the adult and the child; while his chief aim and hope may be that he shall be left at peace—and especially from anxious, fumbling and edifying enquirers."

Memory is the alternative, and certainly no other kind of memory seems to be endowed with the same significance. (People falling in love will talk with intensity about their childhoods. It is a sure symptom.) So Mr. de la Mare has brought into his book an immense amount of material from the childhood recollections of talented men and women. (The nontalented leave us records.) A certain vanity may be detected in most of these recollections—"I was an exceptional child." Great men are prone to attribute their bents to chance rather than admit any alien influence.

* * *

Thus Coleridge attributes his lifelong refusal to depend only on the evidence of his senses and a consequent love of "the Great and the Whole" to his readings of fairy tales. Thus nothing which contradicted the evidence of his senses dismayed him. "I regulated all my creeds by my conceptions, not by my sight, even at that age." Under what circumstances the metaphysical leanings of Herbert Spencer first developed we do not know, but his father had an awe-inspiring story of seeing the child sit before the fire for a long time in silence and of hearing him suddenly break into a loud titter. In reply to the question, "What are you laughing at, Herbert?" the child replied, "I was thinking how it would have been if there had been nothing besides myself."

WALTER DE LA MARE

Ibsen was another solitary laugher. Nobody ever knew what he was laughing about; and Sir Edmund Gosse adds to these mysterious messages from the hollows of the past by a memory which is all the more impressive, indeed almost surréalist, because of its lack of context. He was sitting in his high chair in the dining room. The room was empty. Presently a greyhound came through the window, seized a leg of mutton that was on the table and disappeared with it. The infant Gosse observed, remembered for the rest of his days and went on ruminating. But on what he never remembered. All that remains of that remote and delicate period is the dramatic irrelevance—a dog and a leg of mutton.

* * *

Mr. de la Mare's quotations illustrate all phases of childhood and they lead him into endless wondering and speculation. He comes very near to the borders of that inpenetrable and hazy country, and here and there he catches glimpses of stranger depths and solitudes, queer concentrations. In his search he has had to deal with that growing scientific literature which we have today and pays his not very cordial respects to it; a few figures and anthropological measurements are introduced as Defoe stuck figures into the "Journal of the Plague," to make a good impression, but in a poet's book they are grotesque and Mr. de la Mare knows it.

Some of his factual information is very good, however, especially the historical. There are absorbing pages on the history of the legal and parental attitudes to the child. He points out that if we congratulate ourselves on having abolished child labor in the mills, the chimneys and the mines, a human being is still considered a child by English law until the age of 16 and that only two sevenths of the child population of England go to school between the ages of 14 and 16. To what besides this will future generations point in our attitude to children as examples of our heartlessness and barbarity? To things, no doubt, that we take for granted—child mortality on the roads, for example. But Mr. de la Mare's book asks a thousand questions, qualifies and requalifies, and leaves us in the end puzzled foreigners before this nation of small people within our midst.

V. S. PRITCHETT

A Medieval Italian Psychographer

An Italian Portrait Gallery: Being the Elogia of Paolo Giovio. Translated by Florence Alden Gragg. Boston: Chapman & Grimes. $2.50.

AMONG THE MINOR FIGURES of Cinquecento not the least picturesque is the learned and sycophantic Bishop of Nocera, Paolo Giovio (or Paulus Jovius as he characteristically preferred to be called). The traveler interested in the subject of Renaissance scholarship will discover memorials of him strewn thickly through the peninsula, from his birthplace near Como to the island of Ischia by Naples, where he took refuge after the Sack of Rome.

* * *

But the principal memorial will be found in the dreary length of the covered corridor which connects the Uffizi with the Pitti in Florence. There hang innumerable portraits of the great and the near-great of the Italian past; and among them are many execrable copies of lost or scattered originals of the great collection of portraits of notabilities which Paolo Giovio made during his later years after his retirement to his villa on Lake Como. Some of these portraits were originals, some copies from statues, busts or paintings. From them woodcuts were made (not, however, bearing any close resemblance to the paintings), and to accompany these cuts Paolo Giovio composed the series of "Elogia" of which Professor Gragg has now given us this belated first version in English.

When the "Elogia Doctorum Virorum" was published in Venice in 1546 the illustrations were the principal attraction of the work. In a brief preface the enthusiastic collector describes the "unflagging enthusiasm and thoroughness so costly as to be almost mad," with which he had brought them together; and he promises his readers "the most incredible pleasure when the subject of each is described in a brief but penetrating biography."

* * *

The pleasure of the modern reader will be somewhat less than "incredible," for fashions in biography, as in other things, change. The sketches are indeed so brief as to be generally jejune; yet at times some glimmer of the writer's personality and prejudices shine through them. Paolo Giovio was accused, not without ground, of writing to order to please popes and other mighty patrons. He himself admitted that he clothed some of his subjects "in rich brocade, and others, for their deserts, in coarse burlap."

His partisanship is most in evidence when he has to do with religious issues, as when he writes about Sir Thomas More (for though his is an Italian portrait-gallery, not all his sitters are Italians); and when he is a partisan his style comes to life. Like most Renaissance scholars, he has a pretty ability in invective. But more often he is somewhat pedestrian in style and pointless in anecdote, and to attempt to read his little book through, especially in this version without the adornment of the illustrations, will breed weariness in most readers. It is rather of the dipping and delving kind, entertaining in short snatches.

* * *

In fact, Paolo Giovio's intention was no more than to supply what we sometimes call "letterpress" to accompany the plates. Among his subjects are many famous names, but many others are no longer renowned. Scholars and divines predominate. His plan was to compose another account of the great artists of the age; but this series of portraits is not included in the collection which Professor Gragg translates. The fundamental and unavoidable difficulty which confronted him was the tiny scale established for each portrait. Some are but a short paragraph long; very few extend to more than a page. Obviously, he could do neither himself nor his subjects justice. He was better when he worked upon a canvas of more ambitious extent, as in the "History of His Own Times" or in the "Commentary Upon Turkish Affairs," a work which, though only a compilation of the labors of other scholars and though written in a violently partisan spirit, has in it—at least in the judgment of the present reviewer—a livelier quality than is discernible in these brief biographies.

Professor Gragg's translation runs smoothly; her introduction is informative but unnecessarily meager; and her commentary might, with advantage to the reader, have been a good deal expanded. She is to be thanked for attempting to bring back into notice a too much neglected figure.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

China Magnificent, by Dagny Carter (New York: John Day—Reynal & Hitchcock. $4) offers a comprehensive condensed history of 50 centuries of Chinese art. The book falls into three divisions: the age of magic and ritual, ending 100 A. D.; the age of faith and splendor, ending 1200 A. D.; the age of artisans and traders, ending 1910 A. D. The book describes the character and meaning of archaic jades and ritual bronzes, the Eurasian animal style, the Ch'in and Han bronzes, the beginnings of the silk trade, architecture, and painting, metal work, potteries and printing; Chinese art under the Mongols, Chinese influence on the industrial art of Europe and the arts of the Manchus. There are many illustrations, a bibliography and a full index.

The Polar Regions, with an introduction by J. M. Scott (New York: Oxford University Press. $2) contains 100 illustrations, mostly full page, depicting voyages through the ice, arctic scenery, animals of the arctic and antarctic, peoples of the arctic, studies of spring and summer within the north polar circle, and polar transport, industries and exploration incidents. This is Volume II in a series entitled "Life and Art in Photograph."

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. . Baldwin the Dependable

(Continued from Page 3)

tered London with brilliant posters containing the words "Safety First." The experiment became somewhat discredited at the time and is not likely to be repeated, as that particular election went against him. Nevertheless, it points to the existence of a general feeling of trust in whatever he may do.

The child of trust is responsibility and no one feels this more deeply or more humbly than Mr. Baldwin himself. His point of view is seen in advice he gave to his parliamentary supporters after his return to power in 1924. Speaking in the Albert Hall, London, he said:

"Can there be anything that stands before us more clearly or more poignantly than the groups of our fellow countrymen who listened in faith to what we had to say, who trusted us and have given us their confidence, and who believe in their hearts that we have come to London to do what we can to right those things that are hard and difficult for them, and to help them in what is always the struggle that they have in life? Don't ever lose touch with your constituency; don't ever mistake the voice of the clubman and the voice of the press man in London for the voice of the country. It is the country which has returned you; it is the country which will judge you."

Mr. Baldwin has himself so consistently acted up to this sound precept that what he now says is accepted as coming from one who—whatever mistakes he may make—is universally credited with pushing solely for what he believes to be the public good.

When he promised, therefore, in a speech at Himley Hall, near Birmingham, on June 8 this year, to start a new drive to help Britain's 2,000,000 unemployed, his words carried significance they would not have had in the mouth of any other politician.

"I feel it is up to us in the Government, it is up to all of us," he said, "to start with renewed efforts and renewed intention to tackle this problem which so far has defeated us, so that perhaps by the time the term of this Government is over we may be able to say that at least we have made a start on this baffling and crippling problem."

With the great record of achievement Mr. Baldwin already has to his credit, it is not too much to hope that the widespread expectation engendered by this promise will be justified. The same applies to the assurance Mr. Baldwin gave simultaneously in regard to his foreign policy.

"We must push forward," he said, "with maintaining the security of our own people, while all the time we are fighting hard for limitation and for disarmament, and to bring Europe either piecemeal or wholly into that form of collective security which itself may be the best guarantee of peace."

Mr. Baldwin has formed his new Cabinet in order to enable the carrying out of these ideals. His own daily life and practice afford an assurance that he will not deviate from their pursuit.

VALLEY OF CONTENTMENT

The Halawa Valley on the Island of Molokai in Hawaii Is the Setting for an Experiment in Which Hawaiian Families Are Being Encouraged to Rehabilitate Themselves by Preserving a Maximum of Their Native Culture. Paul Irving Fagan, Right, San Francisco and Honolulu Capitalist, Is Sponsoring the Project on His Property.

Homesteads for Hawaiians

DOES REHABILITATION OF A backward race mean that it shall become proficient in the culture of a superior race or develop well its own culture?

Hawaii has had this question laid before it since the recent announcement that the latter kind of rehabilitation will be the subject of an experiment on the island of Molokai.

On that same island more than 100 Hawaiian families under government supervision for 10 years have attempted to become highly efficient, self-supporting agricultural specialists. For the central plateau of the island is planted in pineapples and homesteaders have been able to contract well in advance for the sale of their product.

Since most of them are in arrears on their loans, some consider the experiment a failure.

A few miles from this plateau lies Halawa Valley, once the home of hundreds of Hawaiians. Now only a few families live there.

* * *

Recently Paul Irving Fagan, San Francisco and Honolulu financier, bought thousands of acres of mountain and seashore land on Molokai to develop as a ranch and retreat for his vacations. Inspecting his holdings, he found the Hawaiian families living in Halawa Valley much as they had lived centuries before.

So he conceived the idea of rehabilitating the Hawaiian race according to the culture of its ancestors, with limited application of civilization as it is known to the outside world. Those who return to the valley will receive land at nominal rental, to remain as long as they live up to rules to be laid down by the owner.

These rules will require them to adopt many of the ancient customs of their people, where such customs are not incompatible with the laws and customs of modern Hawaii. Grass houses will be built as well as outrigger canoes. The people will be encouraged to live on the product of the soil and sea. Purchase of "store" clothes and canned foods will be discouraged. It is planned to make the valley community self-supporting with a minimum of financial requirements.

Hemmed in by the sea on one side and high mountains on the other, through which only a rough trail reaches developed portions of the island, Halawa is ideal for experiment.

* * *

These people will form a marked contrast with their blood brothers on the plateau a few miles from them.

There the land is cut into 40-acre plots planted to neat rows of pineapples. Each plot has its own house. In the center stands the little village of Hoolehua, with its community hall, store, school and some small business enterprises. In the little homes are radios and behind each home is a garage with some sort of motorcar, usually purchased on deferred payments.

Recently, an investigation showed that debts of these homesteaders, both to the Government and to private firms, could not be paid off for years. Mortgages on crops sometimes ran years into the future. For that reason there has been much criticism that the Government has been too lenient, and some have urged the Hawaiian homesteaders be made wards of the Federal Government, as are Indians on reservations.

So along with Hawaii's other experiments will be unfolded two kinds of rehabilitation. One allows the Hawaiian to attempt to absorb all of an unfamiliar culture. The other attempts to retain as much as possible of the ancient culture of his race.

WALTER L. SCRATCH

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STRAWBERRY SPONGE

(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
½ cup hot water
1 cup sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 cup strawberry juice and pulp
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
½ cup cream or evaporated milk, whipped
2 egg whites

Crush strawberries, add sugar, and allow to stand about half an hour. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Add salt and hot water and stir until dissolved. Add strawberry mixture and lemon juice. Cool, and when it begins to thicken, fold in whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk, and the stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into glasses and chill. Serve garnished with berries. Or, serve on sponge cake with whole berries and whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk. Any fresh or canned fruit may be used. (With canned fruit, less sugar will be required.)

STRAWBERRY CHIFFON PIE—Turn Strawberry Sponge mixture into previously baked pastry shell, and chill. Just before serving, garnish with whipped cream and strawberries.

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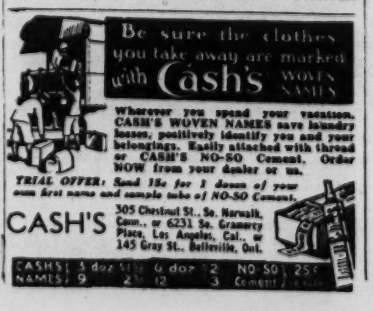

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WRITE TODAY

. . Bridging a Millennium

(Continued from Page 4)

much of the bridge's construction which they have been unable to witness. Take, for instance, the great first job of constructing the bridge's underpinnings. It involved the deepest foundations ever undertaken, and while the ferry passenger saw only a cluster of small boats and barges and a few warning buoys floating here and there in the bay, the most difficult subaqueous construction ever attempted was going on beneath the keels of bay craft.

And this work had been preceded by foundation investigations of extreme delicacy, extensive borings deep into the foundation rock, and the careful analysis of strata by seismologists, whose concern was that the greatest bridge should successfully withstand earthquake stresses equivalent to 10 per cent of gravity, in addition to both dead- and live-load stresses.

Construction of the caissons themselves was a major undertaking before work of any spectacular type was apparent to the average citizen. These had to be started in a shipyard, and launched down the ways long before they were completed, so great was their size.

Since its first appearance above the water, the concrete central anchorage has been a leading object of popular interest. Beautiful in its gleaming whiteness and its architectural treatment, it has risen to a height of 235 feet above the water. Larger than most office buildings, it contains sufficient material to build half a dozen such, even though it is not a solid piece of masonry, but has a hollow core.

No operation of bridge building is more picturesque than the spinning of the cables. With workers perched on the lofty catwalks directing operations, four spools, each containing seventy miles of wire the thickness of a penny lead pencil, travel back and forth from the 40,000-cubic-yard block of concrete comprising the anchorage on Rincon Hill, over a mile course to the central anchorage in the bay. Thus gradually, strand upon strand, the 28-inch cables which will be the bridge's chief support are spun.

Behind all these outward manifestations, our engineer friends can scarcely more than hint at the years of careful planning which have gone into every aspect of the bridge's construction. To them it is very much a thing alive, and while there are yet gaps between some of its towers, and great undertakings remain before its completion can be announced, their clear eyes become misty with prophecy as they visualize the teeming traffic which will pour back and forth over this bridge three or four years hence.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE BRIDGE

Honey Hunting in Ceylon

I HAD BEEN A MONTH IN CEYLON when I received my first invitation to a "honey hunt." And I have no regrets that I accepted.

In hunting for honey in Ceylon one doesn't need the usual paraphernalia connected with taking a hive of tame bees. We carried no masks, no smoke lamps, no gloves, no heavy muffler around our necks to protect our throats. But we did take long bamboo poles, several coils of rope, buckets and scoops.

In hunting for honey the attacks always take place at night—not in the daytime. If one decides to raid the wild bees other than at night, it is ten to one he will get the worst of it, for then the wild bees are fully awake and at their fiercest.

* * *

My first thrill at honey hunting came when, with a stout rope supporting me under my arms, I felt myself dangling some 60 or 70 feet in the air, then I had to descend the perpendicular rock which formed the face of the mountain precipice. To do this I had to cling to stout ropes of twisted canes and jungle creepers.

Once I was joined by a companion, we lit our flares and cautiously probed the vegetation with our bamboo poles for the hives that are always hidden beneath. As I probed and listened intently I could discern a dull, low drone, almost like the whistling of the telephone wires one sometimes hears at home. I had struck a wild bees' hive.

As I probed with my pole, the humming became almost a roar. Then, without the least warning, a black mist seemed to emerge from the undergrowth all about me. Frantically I waved my torch to and fro, then up and down, then above my head. Two minutes of this and the bees were cowed. They could not bear the sight of the blazing torch, but made for safety.

* * *

With my jackknife I proceeded to cut away at the undergrowth so as to make a hole sufficient for me to enter. Once inside the hive, I was amazed to find half a dozen huge combs, each about five feet in height and 18 inches wide. They were choked up with the purest honey you ever tasted.

To attempt to take the combs as they were was impossible, because of their size, so I quickly scooped out the sirup liquid into my bucket. As fast as I filled it I passed it to my companion outside, who then lowered it to the rest of the party detailed to keep the buckets moving.

While I was gathering the honey I worked like a Trojan. One has to work quickly lest one's torch go out and the bees return to the attack.

When we reached our mud-walled, windowless hut, which we used only for sleeping and as a shelter from storms, and the honey was collected and weighed, we found we were rewarded with almost 1150 pounds of honey.

HILDA M. OPPENHEIM

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The PRINCIPIA

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Senior College Junior College Upper School Lower School

Listen to the Amateurs

(Continued from Page 6)

send 'em to New York for an audition for an amateur hour. Maybe they'll win a prize." Fifty dollars can look awfully big to boys. And if they don't get a prize, it's good publicity for the school. . . .

Or take a man who came down from Poultney, Vermont, for one of the Fred Allen shows. A little, spry man, with an apple-shaped face, and gay blue eyes, and a crown of the whitest hair you ever saw. For long years this man had worked in the slate mine near by. They used to ride to work, a bunch of them, on two trucks, early mornings. They used to sing. This man had a voice like the silver of a mountain brook whose source is in a cave hidden under masses of laurel. Clear as a bell, with a pitch like magic, never had a mite of training, but a voice to pull you up on your feet.

Well, the boys got together and sent the man down to try for Allen's hour. He made it. Everybody liked him, he was that cheerful little man. Never been to New York before. Astonished, but not thrown off his base at all.

He passed the audition, and one night, standing among the tangle of microphones and the technicians and announcers, and members of Fred Allen's regular company, and with his white hair shining against the coppery gold of the great curtain in the big studio, and with a look of great simplicity and confidence in his eyes, this man stood up and sang; and they gave him first prize that night for it. That meant a week's engagement at the Roxy Theater, and I saw him there myself one late afternoon, and there was something so simple and rugged and nice about the little man that it seemed to me whatever anyone says against radio amateur hours, there is something grand about them, if they bring people like this from far-off, to have a taste of such success and happiness.

The procedure of amateur hours is weekly auditions, at which skilled observers on studio staffs hear hundreds of performers in a week; they select wheat from chaff; they sift them down to a number that can be used in a given hour; they rehearse them with the star of the show; and then they present them. Naturally there are disappointments and heartaches, some lose out, and there are tears occasionally, and broken dreams, but the studio people say there is a surprising lack of willingness to let one disappointment finish things. Time and again a star-eyed girl, with tears clinging to her lashes, will say, "Oh, that's all right; I didn't think I'd make it; but now I know what it's like, I'm going home and try for it again. I'll be back. You'll see."

A boy came riding the bus up from Philadelphia, with his dreams in his breast pocket. He had sung in his high school glee club; he was to have gone to the university; something went wrong about that; life ought not to be able to do to people what it did to that boy, the day he found out he couldn't go to college. But he was the right kind; he got a job behind a sandwich counter in his neighborhood. He smiled at people and said, "Aw, maybe I'll go later." And then someone heard of the amateur hours and told him, and said, "Why'n't you go up and try?"

The boy asked his boss, and the boss said, "Sure." And he took all he could scrape together for bus fare, came up for an audition, and he passed the audition.

Photo, William Haussler, NBC Studio

FRED ALLEN AND ONE OF HIS WINNING AMATEURS

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So until someone comes along with something better, I'll cling to the powder that clings to me.

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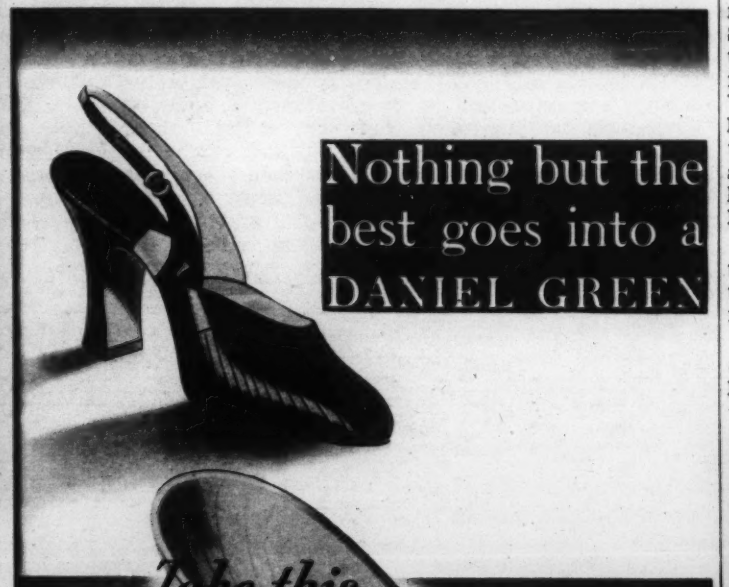
Face Powder



. . . *Take this*

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Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

RANDALL GOULD, who is the Monitor's Shanghai correspondent, and "an old China hand," will be remembered for his article in the Weekly Magazine Section last April 10, entitled "Has Nanking Sold Out to Japan?"

E. C. COTES is a member of the Monitor's London staff. In the Magazine Section of Feb. 20 he wrote of "A Future British Prime Minister."

COURTLAND HOLDOM, chief of the Monitor's Pacific News Bureau in San Francisco, in an article in the Weekly Magazine Section for April 10, outlined the early steps in construction of the great Golden Gate Bridge. This week he writes about San Francisco's other big bridge.

MARJORIE SHULER, an old friend of Monitor readers, writes today about the president of one of the more important women's organizations in the United States. Miss Shuler is attached to the Monitor's New York staff.

JANET MABIE, a frequent contributor to the Weekly Magazine Section, writes of the latest radio vogue in the United States—the amateur hour, of which there are more than a dozen on the air each week. Miss Mabie wrote another radio story, "The Big Broadcast," which appeared in the Magazine of May 2, 1934. Her last story concerned the preparation of newsreels and appeared June 19.

LEWIS REX MILLER is a member of the Monitor's Editorial Board and editor of the Weekly Magazine Section.

AMY BONNER is a New York newspaper woman and a poet. She is on the editorial staff of the magazine Poetry, and was for some years with the New York Evening Post. Although Miss Bonner is a new contributor to the Magazine Section, some of her essays and poems have appeared on the Home Forum page of the Monitor.

WALTER L. SCRATCH is city editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin and Monitor correspondent for Hawaii.

HILDA M. OPPENHEIM is author of "Tramping Europe and the East."

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Stained Glass in the West . . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

All lovers of stained glass will certainly appreciate the article by Janet Mabie which was published in The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section on May 22.

It is perhaps natural that Miss Mabie's comments should deal with conditions in the craft as they exist in the eastern states. The West, however, is showing a definite appreciation for, and is using stained glass, not only in its churches but in colleges, halls, and residences. I have no hesitancy in saying there is a distinct revival in interest in fine medieval design on the Pacific coast.

To cite at random a few examples of recently installed stained glass windows in California: Captain Robert Dollar Memorial windows in First Presbyterian Church, San Rafael; Rose window and three large lancet windows in Temple Methodist Church, San Francisco; 12 memorial windows in new Army Chapel of The Presidio in San Francisco; and the windows in Grace Cathedral of the same city, and those in First Congregational Church of Los Angeles.

Miss Mabie has discussed in a most able and interesting manner what is generally considered an extremely difficult subject to the layman.

HAROLD W. CUMMINGS
San Francisco, Calif.

* * *

More New Economics . . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The May 22 issue of the Magazine Section of the Monitor had a letter from P. S. D., in which were these statements:

"To be sure, as the first article says, figures are necessary, but figures are simply indices. They change as conditions change. The things they represent serve just in proportion to the vitality put into them. A dollar, like the talent in the parable, can be made to serve endlessly. If we hide it in the ground it does nothing, but if we vitalize the same dollar it can be made to serve a million men a million times a year and to an untried and unlimited extent is a key to plenty."

One wonders if the writer of that was one who talks of unlimited abundance while having what he wants and letting another pay for it. How would he reconcile such statements to these?:

"For the love of money is the root of all evil." (I Timothy 6:10.)

"For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it? Lest haply, after he hath laid the foundation, and is not able to finish it, all that behold it begin to mock him." (Luke 14: 28, 29.)

Such statements as that in the letter, supported only by the imagination, and coming from many who might have been expected to repeat the Bible statements, have played no small part in leading into difficulties in the last few years.

THOMAS E. DALEY
Burlingame, California.

* * *

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read with great interest the letter by Mr. Thomas E. Daley, criticizing my letter you published on May 22. Instead of being at great variance, I find we have much in common, especially on the spiritual aspects of the problems. As a matter of fact, my letter was intended to be an appreciation of the spiritual side of some common economic problems so clearly presented by Mary Burt Messer, in an article in the Magazine on March 13, 1935, "Spiritual Aspects of the New Economics."

Mr. Daley asks how I would reconcile my statement with the quotation from the Bible, "For the love of money is the root of all evil." Here I am sure we agree. I objected to a dollar or a talent being hidden by a miserly love of gold. I urged that money be put to work, i.e., into circulation, by men laboring. In that way will it serve as a symbol of work done, not of one job by one man but of many jobs by many men. Then it is a vital index of serving, not hiding. The more we do, the faster the dollar serves. We only have about $6,000,000,000 in money in coins and bills with which we do business. If we turn this over 10 times in a year it represents $60,000,000,000 worth of business. And that is not imagination. It represents work and plenty of it. It is that kind of unlimited activity that calls for work with vision, not visionary dream.

In the second quotation from Luke, I am sure Mr. Daley will get my point better if he substitute resources, faith, courage and work for "cost," instead of confining that and "sufficient" to money. Men without money have wrought with their hands from the soil sustenance and housing. Men have built "towers" with money merely as a symbol and index of labor. The more we work and build the more material things we have. But we have them primarily only in proportion as we work not only in proportion to the "idle" money we have. Some causes of our "difficulties of the last few years," I am sure Mr. Daley will agree, are fear, idleness, lack of vision, lack of courage, lack of faith, not lack of money, for during all this time there has been just as much money, only it has been idle, lazy and devitalized like unto the fearfully hidden talent.

In my letter I said, "If we vitalize the same dollar it can be made to serve a million men a million times and to an untried and unlimited extent is a key to plenty." If Mr. Daley will understand "vitalize" as a measure of faith, the kind that is known by its works, maybe my meaning will be more clear. And what cannot faith do? I would like to quote Matthew 17:20, ". . . if ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you."

Faith will build towers where money alone fails.

Boston, Mass. P. S. D.

* * *

Water for the Ancients . . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In connection with the article, "Water for the Ancients," on page 13 of the Magazine Section for June 12, I should like to call attention to the irrigation system of the Chengtu Plain, West China, Szechuan Province).

Recorded history states that the Chengtu Irrigation System was first started 200 B. C.; it is still in active operation and needs not to be revised. It has survived the vicissitudes of civil wars and disturbances without once being out of repair. It is the most carefully watched thing in West China and it is still under government control.

Three crops a year, never a lean one for 2100 years, is the record of the Chengtu Plain, and I would nominate this system as the longest operating public project in the world today—maybe there are others, but I have not heard of them.

H. K. RICHARDSON
Bloomfield, N. J.

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GIRL, 16 WINS PRIZE FOR CUTTING DOWN RUNS

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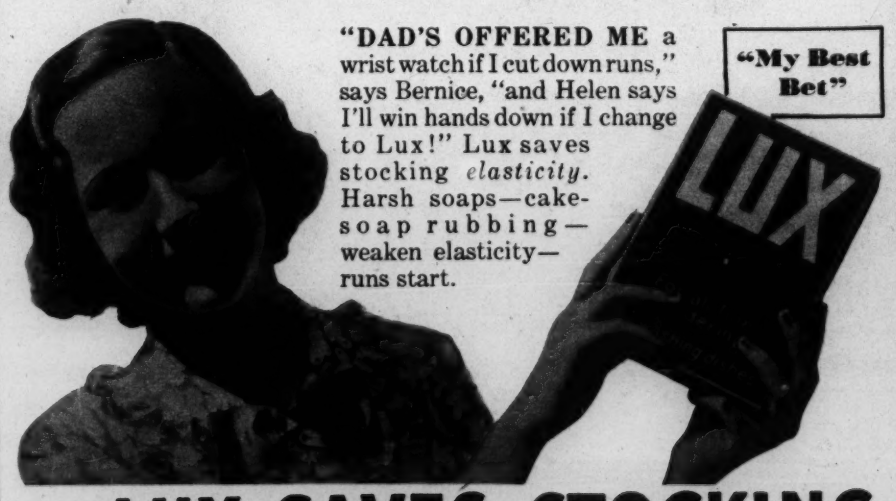
RUN HOLDS UP PARTY—DAD GETS "FED UP"! Dad's pretty patient, but Bernice *does* get runs at the most annoying times! Everybody's ready for the yachting party—when a run pops—Bernice must dash home again for a change. "Why *can't* my daughter keep her stockings in order just once?" Mr. Kirkland wonders. "I'd be willing to give her a prize if she could solve this run nuisance—if it *has* a solution, which I doubt!"



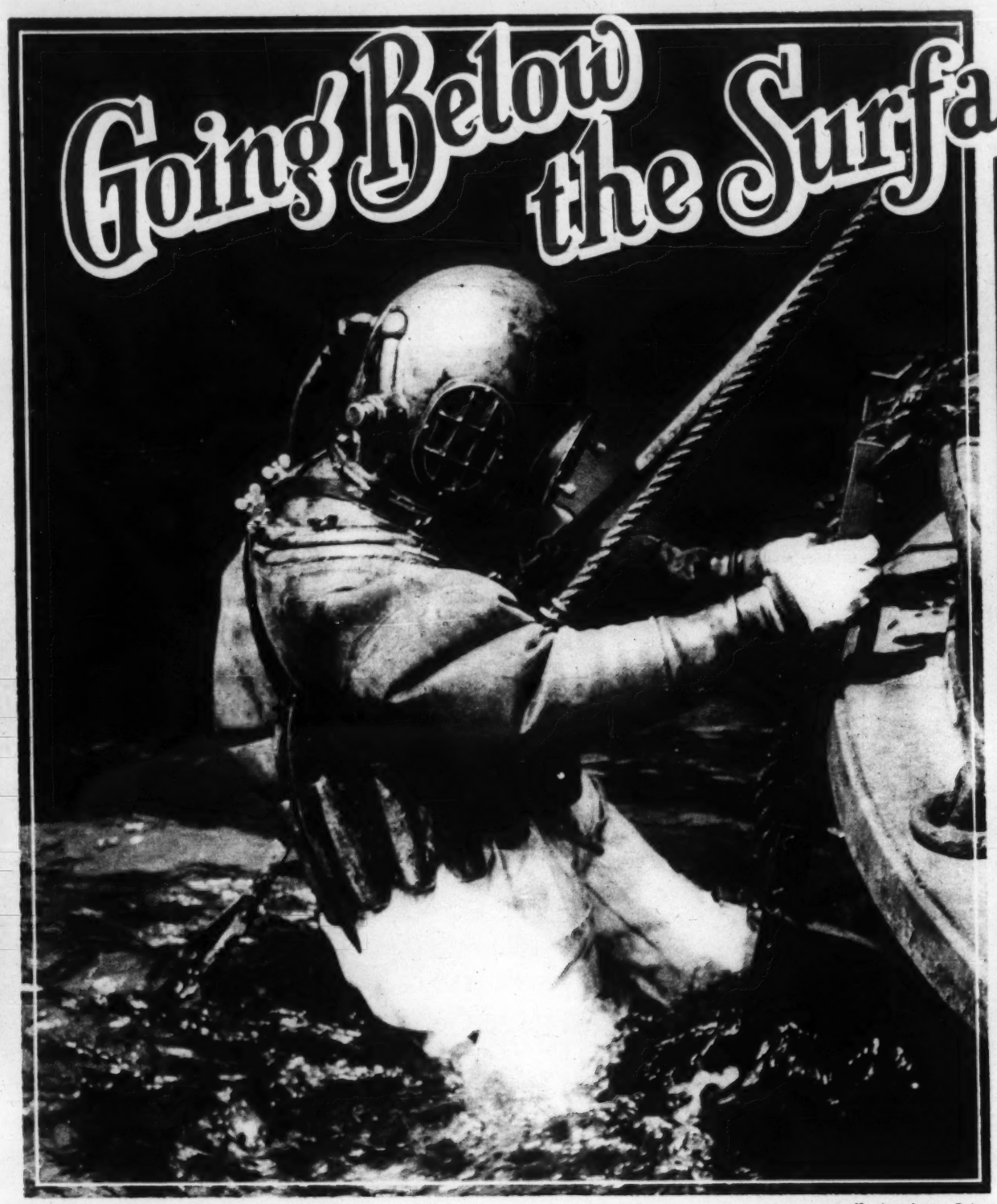
"My Best Bet"

"DAD'S OFFERED ME a wrist watch if I cut down runs," says Bernice, "and Helen says I'll win hands down if I change to Lux!" Lux saves stocking *elasticity*. Harsh soaps—cake-soap rubbing—weaken elasticity—runs start.

Victory! Prize Won!

Bernice and her Dad are thrilled. In three weeks Lux cut runs down almost to nothing. "Expect I'll make a profit on the cost of that watch," smiles Dad. He's right! ***Lux often cuts stocking bills in half. That's why thrifty girls use Lux!***

LUX SAVES STOCKING ELASTICITY



H. Armstrong Roberts

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